RANGE

Annual Report 2019

Range Resources Ltd and Controlled Entities

ABN 88 002 522 009

www.rangeresources.co.uk

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+ Directors' Report

The Directors of Range Resources Limited ("Range" or "the Company") and the entities it controls (together, the "Group") present the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. The directors were in office during the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Name	Position
Mr Zhiwei Gu	Executive Chairman *(appointed 10 December 2018)* Non-Executive Chairman *(resigned 10 December 2018)*
Mr Lubing Liu	Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer
Dr Mu Luo	Non-Executive Director *(appointed 11 January 2019)*
Ms Juan Wang	Non-Executive Director *(resigned 22 July 2019)*
Mr Yan Liu	Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer *(resigned 10 December 2018)*
Dr Yi Zeng	Non-Executive Director *(resigned 27 November 2018)*

Mr Zhiwei Gu: Executive Chairman	
Qualifications:	LL.B, LL.M., MSc
Interest in shares and options:	2,083,333 ordinary shares 30,000,000 unlisted options (£0.01, 30 March 2020)
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Gu is an experienced corporate lawyer, who has worked with numerous companies seeking listings on various international stock markets, including the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. He is currently a partner of Dentons, one of the largest global law firms. Mr Gu has participated in several venture capital and private equity investment cases by various funds such as London Asia Fund, Warburg Pincus, Korea Development Bank, China Venture Investment Co., and China Cinda AMC. During his time with China National Gold Group Corp., Mr Gu was in charge of mineral resource merger and acquisition activities. Mr Gu holds a LL.B. from the Jilin University in China; a LL.M. from the Northeast University in China; and a Master of Applied Finance from the Macquarie University in Australia. Mr Gu is a qualified lawyer and securities practitioner in China.

Mr Lubing Liu: Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer	
Qualifications:	BSc
Interest in shares and options:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Lubing Liu has 24 years of global experience in petroleum exploration, development, production, joint venture operations and new ventures. Prior to joining Range, Mr Liu held various subsurface leader roles, including Chief Reservoir Engineer with Melbana Energy Limited, Vice President of Exploration and Petroleum Technology with Sinopec East Puffin Pty Ltd, and petroleum engineering leader roles with other international exploration and production and energy service companies including ConocoPhillips, CNOOC, Woodside, RPS and LR. Mr Liu is experienced in petroleum engineering and has extensive IOR/EOR (waterflood inclusive) and gas cycling experience having worked at the Xijiang24-3/30-2/24-1 oilfields, Liuhua 11-1 oilfield and Penglai oilfield in China, the Chinguetti oilfield in Mauritania, Block 95 in Peru, Goodwyn gas field, Thylacine & Geographe gas field and Longtom gas field in Australia. Mr Liu holds a BSc in Petroleum Engineering from the Southwest Petroleum University, China. He is a Member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Dr Mu Luo: Non-Executive Director	
Qualifications:	BSc; MSc; PhD
Interest in shares and options:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Dr Luo is a senior oil and gas professional with 36 years' experience working for leading international E&P and oilfield services companies. He has worked on various giant conventional and unconventional projects across all levels from research to operations. He is currently a principal development geophysicist to Inpex Corporation, leading a multi-billion Ichthys LNG project in Australia. Prior to that, he held principal roles with Sinopec Oil and Gas, PGS, Japan Petroleum Exploration Company Limited, and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation. Dr Luo holds a PhD in Exploration Geophysics from the Curtin University, Australia; MSc in Geophysics from the University of Queensland, Australia; and BSc in Geophysics from the Petroleum University of China. He is a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers, and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

Ms Juan Wang: Non-Executive Director (resigned 22 July 2019)	
Qualifications:	BA, MBA
Interest in shares and options:	2,083,333 ordinary shares
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	Anterra Energy Inc. (from December 2014 to June 2016)

Ms Wang was previously the President of Energy Prospecting Technology USA, Inc. and LandOcean Energy Canada Ltd. where she was responsible for overall management work for the subsidiary companies of LandOcean in Houston and Calgary. Previously, she was also an investment manager and director at Anterra Energy Inc. responsible for Chinese investor liaisons and a manager of corporate mergers and acquisitions at LandOcean. Ms Wang has a commercial banking background having previously worked for Deutsche Bank and Bank of East Asia.

Mr Yan Liu: Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer (resigned 10 December 2018)	
Qualifications:	B.Ec, MCom
Interest in shares and options:	6,333,333 ordinary shares
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Liu has over 20 years of accounting and corporate advisory experience in China and Australia. Previously, Mr Liu was a partner of Agile Partners, the financial advisory company based in China and the Financial Controller at Legalwise Seminars Pty in Australia. He also spent 8 years at Chinatex Corporation where he worked in project management positions. Mr Liu holds a Bachelor degree in Economics from the Central University of Finance and Economics, China, and a Masters degree in Commerce from the University of New South Wales, Australia.

Dr Yi Zeng: Non-Executive Director (resigned 27 November 2018)	
Qualifications:	BSc; MSc; PhD
Interest in shares and options:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Dr Yi Zeng has over 30 years of experience in the oil and gas and mining industries. Dr Zeng has held various technical and research positions with global companies including BHP Billiton and Santos Asia Pacific. Dr Zeng holds a PhD in Geophysics from the Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, an MSc in Applied Geophysics and a BSc in Geophysical Exploration from the Chengdu University of Technology, China.

Company Secretary

The following persons held the position of company secretary during the financial year:

- Ms Sara Kelly
- Ms Evgenia Bezruchko (appointed 1 April 2019)
- Mr Nick Beattie (resigned 31 March 2019)

Ms Sara Kelly: Joint Company Secretary	
Qualifications:	B.Com, LLB
Interest in shares and options:	1 ordinary share
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	Homestay Care Limited (from 13 November 2018) Ragnar Metals Limited (from June 2017 to September 2019)

Ms Sara Kelly is an experienced Company Secretary and Corporate Lawyer with over 15 years' experience. Sara has comprehensive knowledge of and experience in administering regulatory frameworks and processes in a listed company environment and practised as a corporate lawyer specialising in acquisitions, takeovers, capital raisings and listing of companies on ASX and AIM. Sara has acted as the company secretary of a number of ASX listed companies. Sara is a partner at Edwards Mac Scovell, a boutique Western Australian legal practice based in Perth.

Ms Evgenia Bezruchko: Joint Company Secretary (appointed 1 April 2019)	
Qualifications:	BSc, MSc, MBA
Interest in shares and options:	1,428,571 ordinary shares
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Ms Evgenia Bezruchko has almost 10 years experience in corporate development and capital markets in natural resources sector. Prior to joining Range in 2012, Evgenia worked in corporate broking and equity sales for an independent merchant bank Brandon Hill Capital (formerly Fox-Davies Capital Limited), covering a wide range of listed and private oil & gas and mining companies. Evgenia holds a BSc in Pharmacology from the University of Bristol, an MSc in Finance from the University of Westminster and an MBA from the American InterContinental University.

Mr Nick Beattie: Chief Financial Officer and Joint Company Secretary (resigned 31 March 2019)	
Qualifications:	BA (Hons), FCIBS, AMCT
Interest in shares and options:	2,916,667 ordinary shares
Directorships held in other listed entities during the past three years	None

Mr Nick Beattie has 28 years of experience in finance working with a range of international banks. Most recently he was a Managing Director in the BNP Paribas Upstream Oil and Gas team in London where he was responsible for leading the bank relationships with UK focused independent E&P companies. Nick has over 10 years' experience specifically financing the E&P sector and whilst at BNP Paribas, he structured and led numerous reserve based loans, development financings and other debt facilities. Prior to working with BNP Paribas, Nick worked as a Director within the Oil and Gas finance team at Fortis Bank covering Europe, Middle East and Africa and in a variety of roles with National Australia Bank Group. Nick is an Associate Member of the Association of Corporate Treasurers, a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers in Scotland and a Member of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment.

Results of operations

The Company's net loss after taxation attributable to the members of Range Resources Limited for the year to 30 June 2019 was US$49.5 million (FY2018: US$17.5 million). Loss for the year from continuing operations was $US24.4 million (FY2018: US$11.0 million) and loss for the year from discontinuing operations was US$25.1 million (FY2018: US$6.5 million).

Dividends

No dividend was paid or declared by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.

Corporate structure

Range Resources Limited is a company limited by shares, which is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Nature of operations and principal activities

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year was oil and gas exploration, development and production in Trinidad.

+ Operational Review

TRINIDAD

Production

The Group's oil and gas production for the financial year was 196,651 barrels (average of 538 bopd) net to Range, which is a 17% decrease in production from the previous year (FY 2018: 650 bopd). Production activities comprised low-cost workovers, reactivation and swabbing activities on the existing wells.

The Company had been facing challenges in maintaining production rates at consistent levels largely due to the limitations associated with the infrastructure at the Beach Marcelle field. To provide a greater resilience in the production infrastructure, the Company completed infrastructure modernisation programme at the field including installation of two new 500-barrel settling tanks and a new 1000-barrel storage tank.

Beach Marcelle waterflood and field development plan

Over the last few years, Range had been conducting waterflood operations over some parts of the Beach Marcelle field, with average reported waterflood production from the field during the year of 135 bopd.

Range in combination with independent consulting groups Rockflow Resources Ltd and Petrofac Facilities Management Ltd., completed a full Field Development Plan ("FDP") for the further development of the Beach Marcelle licence. The main objective of the FDP was to identify options for expanding waterflood operations over larger areas of the field, and increasing future production rates and reserves. The subsurface part of the study also identified areas where there could be considerable volumes of oil that has not yet been properly appraised or produced by primary depletion.

Geological tool studies

The Company acquired a new geological tool to undertake studies on its fields that are expected to significantly enhance subsurface understanding, and assist in identifying shallow reservoirs and economic well locations. Preparations of subsurface geological data surveys had been ongoing.

St Mary's exploration studies

Range in combination with LEAP Energy Partners Sdn. Bhd, an independent subsurface consultancy, completed new exploration studies on the licence. The objective of these studies was to assess the work scope required to convert various leads into drillable prospects and to establish a future work plan. The study targeted seven main prospects, at differing reservoir horizons (all producing at nearby fields), and with different potential volumes and levels of risk. The study suggests the potential, for each prospect, of reprocessing some of the seismic data, adding further 2D lines as necessary, and comparing the existing log data with the analogue producing fields nearby.

Oilfield services

During the year, RRDSL was awarded a new contract with Touchstone Exploration Trinidad Limited, a subsidiary of Touchstone Exploration Inc ("Touchstone"). Under the work scope of the contract, RRDSL provided turnkey services for drilling one well on Touchstone's onshore WD8 block in Trinidad. The drilling operations were safely completed. RRDSL also continued to provide swabbing services on a regular basis to another onshore operator in Trinidad.

Given challenges at winning new contracts, the Company identified the need to reduce the costs of RRDSL's services and improve its competitiveness. As a result, the Company initiated a corporate restructuring of RRDSL, which resulted in decrease in headcount by 23% during the year.

Indonesia

Despite continued efforts by the operator of the project to establish production from the field during the year, no continuous, sustained production had been achieved. The Company made a decision to write off the value of its investment in Indonesia (as reported in the half-yearly report for the period ended 31 December 2018). The Company is not intending to invest any material further sums into this project and is exploring opportunities to dispose of its interest.

CORPORATE

Debt restructuring

On 18 March 2019, Range entered into debt restructuring agreements with LandOcean Energy Services Co. Ltd ("LandOcean") conditional on Range completing an acquisition of an interest in a pre-school educational business operating in China. Subsequent to the year end, Range announced that despite continued efforts the Company was not able to agree binding acquisition terms that would be in the best interest of the Company's shareholders, and the Board made a decision to terminate the acquisition. As a result, the debt restructuring agreements announced on 18 March 2019 were also terminated.

On 3 September 2019, Range announced that it signed a binding conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement with LandOcean for the sale of Range Resources Trinidad Limited ("RRTL") (the "SPA") in exchange for (i) offsetting all outstanding debt and payables (including the convertible note) due from Range and its subsidiaries to LandOcean and its subsidiaries, and (ii) a cash consideration of US$2.5 million (the "Transaction"). RRTL holds interests in all of Range's oil and gas licences in Trinidad (onshore), namely Morne Diablo, South Quarry, Beach Marcelle (where RRTL holds a 100% interest), and St Mary's (where RRTL holds an 80% interest).

On completion, all outstanding debt from Range and its subsidiaries to LandOcean and its subsidiaries (including the US$20 million convertible note) will be fully repaid by offsetting against the consideration and all underlying debt agreements will be terminated. From the date of signing the SPA and up to the completion date, all payables by Range to LandOcean under any underlying debt agreements will be deferred. The maturity date of the US$20 million convertible note will change to the earlier of the date on which completion occurs under the SPA or the longstop date (being 30 June 2020). As part of the agreements, LandOcean undertakes not to issue a conversion notice.

Completion of the SPA is subject to satisfaction (or waiver) of the following key conditions:

- Approval by Range shareholders at General Meeting of the Company, as the Transaction would be a material disposal falling under AIM Rule 15 and the ASX Listing Rules and Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), expected to be held in November 2019;
- Approval by LandOcean shareholders at General Meeting of LandOcean, expected to be held at the end of October 2019; and
- Approvals by the government of Trinidad and Tobago.

£1m subscription

During the year, the Company completed a subscription for new ordinary shares to raise £1 million before expenses.

£0.75 million subscription

Subsequent to the year end, the Company completed a subscription for new ordinary shares to raise £750,000.

As part of the subscription, the investor can nominate up to two non-executive directors to the Board of the Company and shall retain this ability for so long as it holds 10% or more of the Company's shares in issue.

Convertible note interest payment

The Company completed an agreement with LandOcean to pay the annual interest payment of US$1.6 million under the US$20 million convertible note by way of issuance new ordinary shares in the Company. Following approval at the General Meeting, the Company issued 1,739,076,923 new ordinary shares to LandOcean.

Colombia legacy matter concluded

The court in Colombia approved the decision to settle all outstanding historic claims and disputes between Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos ("ANH") and the consortium of Optima Oil Corporation and the Company (the "Consortium"). ANH confirmed that Range (and the Consortium) has no liability for any payments or debts and all proposed penalties had been lifted. The Consortium agreed to waive all potential claims against ANH and to the termination of the exploration licences.

Georgia

Range submitted a Notice of Arbitration against the State of Georgia in respect of the wrongful termination of the production sharing contract over Block VIA dated 29 March 2007 in Georgia.

Range also signed an agreement to acquire Georgian Oil Pty Ltd, which is a 20% interest holder in Strait Oil and Gas ("SOG") for a nominal upfront sum. Following completion which occurred in October 2018, Range holds a 65% interest in SOG.

Director and management changes

Dr Mu (Robin) Luo was appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Company.

Mr Yan Liu and Dr Yi Zeng tendered their resignations as Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director and Non-Executive Director, respectively. Subsequent to the year end, Ms Juan Wang tendered her resignation as Non-Executive Director of the Company.

Mr Nick Beattie tendered his resignation as Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Joint Company Secretary. Mr Theo Eleftheriades, the Group Financial Controller assumed the role of Acting CFO and Ms Evgenia Bezruchko, the Group Corporate Development Manager assumed the role of Joint Company Secretary, both with effect from 1 April 2019.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year, other than as set out in this report.

Significant events after the reporting date

Debt restructuring

Subsequent to the year end, Range announced that it was unable to reach terms for the binding agreement to acquire an interest in a pre-school educational business operating in China. Since debt restructuring agreements announced on 18 March 2019 were conditional on Range completing this acquisition, those were also terminated.

On 3 September 2019, Range announced that it signed a binding conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement with LandOcean for the sale of Range Resources Trinidad Limited ("RRTL") (the "SPA") in exchange for (i) offsetting all outstanding debt and payables (including the convertible note) due from Range and its subsidiaries to LandOcean and its subsidiaries, and (ii) a cash consideration of US$2.5 million (the "Transaction"). RRTL holds interests in all of Range's oil and gas licences in Trinidad (onshore), namely Morne Diablo, South Quarry, Beach Marcelle (where RRTL holds a 100% interest), and St Mary's (where RRTL holds an 80% interest).

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- Approval by Range shareholders at General Meeting of the Company, as the Transaction would be a material disposal falling under AIM Rule 15 and the ASX Listing Rules and Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), expected to be held in November 2019;
- Approval by LandOcean shareholders at General Meeting of LandOcean, expected to be held at the end of October 2019; and
- Approvals by the government of Trinidad and Tobago.

£0.75 million subscription

Subsequent to the year end, the Company completed a subscription for new ordinary shares to raise £0.75 million. As part of the subscription, the investor can nominate up to two non-executive directors to the Board of the Company and shall retain this ability for so long as it holds 10% or more of the Company's shares in issue.

Director resignation

Ms Juan Wang tendered her resignation as Non-Executive Director of the Company, effective 22 July 2019.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Company's main focus is to complete debt restructuring of the Group conditional on the sale of Range Resources Trinidad Limited. In the interim, the Company will continue with its Trinidad operations. The Company also continues to evaluate new acquisition opportunities.

Environmental regulations and performance

The Group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

The Directors have considered compliance with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 which requires entities to report annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. The directors have assessed that there are no current reporting requirements, but may be required to do so in the future.

Share options

As at 30 June 2019, the unissued ordinary shares of Range under option are as follows:

Date of expiry	Exercise price	Number under option
3 September 2019	£0.01	194,585,862
3 September 2019	£0.02	172,557,274
30 March 2020	£0.01	37,500,000
		Total: 404,643,136

During the year ended 30 June 2019 no ordinary shares of Range were issued on the exercise of options (2018: nil).

Indemnifying directors and officers

In accordance with the constitution, except where prohibited by the Corporations Act 2001, every director, principal executive officer and secretary of the Company shall be indemnified out of the property of the Company against any liability incurred by him/her in his/her capacity as director, principal executive officer or secretary of the Company or any related corporation in respect of any act or omission whatsoever and howsoever occurring or in defending any proceedings whether civil or criminal.

During the financial year, the Company has paid premiums of US$38,789 to insure the Directors and Officers against certain liabilities arising out of the conduct of acting as an officer of the Company. Under the terms and conditions of the insurance contract, the nature of liabilities insured against and the premium paid cannot be disclosed.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, four meetings of the board of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board Meetings	
	Eligible to attend	Attended
Zhiwei Gu	4	2
Yan Liu (resigned 10 December 2018)	3	3
Juan Wang	4	2
Lubing Liu	4	4
Yi Zeng (resigned 27 November 2018)	3	3
Mu Luo (appointed 11 January 2019)	1	1

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Corporate governance

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the Directors of Range Resources Limited support and have adhered to the principles of sound corporate governance. The Board recognises the recommendations of the Australian Securities Exchange Corporate Governance Council, and considers that the Company complies to the extent possible with those guidelines, which are of importance to the commercial operation of a junior listed company.

During the financial year, shareholders continued to receive the benefit of an efficient and cost-effective corporate governance policy for the Company. The Company has established a set of corporate governance policies and procedures which can be found, along with the Company's Corporate Governance Statement, on the Company's website: www.rangeresources.co.uk.

Non-audit services

The total value of non-audit services provided by a related practice of BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd in respect to the Company's tax compliance is US$15,500 (2018: US$17,010).

The board of directors has considered the position and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

1. all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
2. none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

+ Remuneration Report (Audited)

Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy of Range has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Group's financial results. The Board of Range Resources Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the Group, as well as create alignment of goals between directors, executives and shareholders.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for Board members and senior executives of the Company is as follows:

The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives, was developed and approved by the Board.

Non-executive directors, executive directors and senior executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), which is calculated on a total cost basis and includes any FBT charges related to employee benefits including motor vehicles, as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds where applicable.

Executive and non-executive directors can be employed by the Company on a consultancy basis on Board approval, with remuneration and terms stipulated in individual consultancy agreements.

The Board exercises its discretion in determining remuneration performance of executives. Given the size and nature of the entity, the Board does not deem it to be realistic to measure performance against defined criteria. As such remuneration and performance have historically not been linked.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed. Shares given to directors and executives are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by the director or executive. Unlisted options are valued using the Black-Scholes methodology.

The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies taking into consideration time, commitment and level of responsibility. As approved by shareholders on 30 November 2011, the aggregate non-executive remuneration per annum is currently A$350,000 (US$260,555). Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. The directors are not required to hold any shares in the Company under the Constitution of the Company; however, to align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

Options may be issued to directors and executives as part of remuneration. Options issued to directors historically were not based on performance criteria. However, the options issued to the current directors on 27 March 2015 and the Key Management Personnel on 1 September 2015 and November 2016, principally vest upon satisfaction of set company performance criteria detailed in Note 29.

Under the Company's share trading policy, all employees and directors of the Company and its related companies are prohibited from trading in the Company's shares or other securities if they are in possession of inside information.

The Board believes that it has implemented suitable practices and procedures that are appropriate for an organisation of this size and maturity.

Company performance, shareholder wealth and directors and executive's remuneration

No relationship exists between shareholder wealth, director and executive remuneration and Company performance.

Voting and comments made at the company's 2018 Annual General Meeting

Range Resources Limited received 98% of "yes" votes on its remuneration report for the 2018 financial year. The Board believes that this reflects the conservative remuneration practices of the company.

Key Management Personnel

Name	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Mr Zhiwei Gu	Non-Executive Chairman Executive Chairman	appointed 25 May 2016, resigned 10 December 2018. appointed 10 December 2018
Mr Yan Liu	Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer	appointed 25 May 2016, resigned 10 December 2018
Ms Juan Wang	Non-Executive Director	appointed 30 November 2014, resigned 22 July 2019
Mr Lubing Liu	Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer and Trinidad General Manager	appointed 1 March 2018
Dr Yi Zeng	Non-Executive Director	appointed 16 June 2016, resigned 27 November 2018
Mr Nick Beattie	CFO & Company Secretary	appointed 23 May 2014 (as CFO) and 30 March 2015 (as Company Secretary), resigned 31 March 2019
Dr Mu Luo	Non-Executive Director	appointed 11 January 2019

Details of remuneration

The remuneration for the Key Management Personnel of the Group during the year was as follows:

2019	Short Term Benefits			Post-employment benefits	Share based payments	Total
	Cash salary & fees	One-off payment	Termination benefits	Super annuation / pensions	Options	
Currency	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Directors & Officers						
Mr Gu (i)	250,000	58,333	-	-	(12,386)	295,947
Mr Y Liu	81,459	-	-	10,666	(31,044)	61,081
Ms Wang	25,000	-	-	-	(6,440)	18,560
Mr L Liu (ii)	154,164	-	-	13,619	-	167,783
Dr Zeng	10,417	-	-	-	-	10,417
Mr Beattie	177,165	28,823	-	13,103	(22,758)	196,333
Dr Luo	11,828	-	-	-	-	11,828
Total	**710,033**	**87,156**	**-**	**37,388**	**(72,628)**	**761,949**

(i) Fees paid to Mr Gu comprised US$30,000 received in his capacity as a non-executive director, US$25,000 in his role as Chairman and US$253,333 for additional consulting work.

(ii) Fees paid to Mr L Liu comprised US$7,700 received for additional consulting work, US$6,350 benefits in kind and salary of US$140,114 in his capacity as Chief Operating Officer.

2018	Short Term Benefits			Post-employment benefits	Share based payments	Total
	Cash salary & fees	One-off payment	Termination benefits	Super annuation / pensions	Options	
Currency	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Directors & Officers						
Mr Gu (i)	250,000	-	-	-	(12,990)	237,010
Mr Y Liu	166,685	-	-	16,669	(32,009)	151,345
Ms Wang (ii)	141,250	-	-	-	(10,853)	130,397
Mr L Liu (iii)	88,688	-	-	4,920	-	93,608
Dr Zeng	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Mr Beattie	181,477	-	-	18,148	(27,373)	172,252
Mr Xiu (iv)	31,747	-	-	-	(760)	30,987
Mr Yu Wang (v)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**884,847**	**-**	**-**	**39,737**	**(83,985)**	**840,599**

(i) Fees paid to Mr Gu comprised US$30,000 received in his capacity as a non-executive director, US$25,000 in his role as Chairman and US$195,000 for additional consulting work.
(ii)Fees paid to Ms Wang comprised US$28,750 received in her capacity as a non-executive director and US$112,500 received for additional consulting work.

(iii) Fees paid to Mr L Liu comprised US$16,667 received in his capacity as a non-executive director, US$37,340 received for additional consulting work and salary of US$39,601 in his capacity as Chief Operating Officer.
(iv) Fees paid to Mr Xiu comprised US$31,747 received in his capacity as a Vice President of Operations and Production.
(v) Mr Yu Wang tendered his resignation as Non-Executive Director effective 26 September 2017.

Equity instrument disclosures relating to Key Management Personnel

Share-based payments (year ended 30 June 2019)

No options were issued to key management personnel. The expense reversal is due to the change in the probability of meeting the vesting conditions prior to the options expiring as explained below:

- Probability of meeting the 1,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%;
- Probability of meeting the 2,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%; and
- Probability of meeting the 4,000 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%.

Share-based payments (year ended 30 June 2018)

No options were issued to key management personnel. The expense reversal is due to the change in the probability of meeting the vesting conditions prior to the options expiring as explained below:

- Probability of meeting the 1,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 100%;
- Probability of meeting the 2,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%; and
- Probability of meeting the 4,000 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%.

Fully paid share holdings

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial year or at time of resignation by Key Management Personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, are set out below.

2019	Balance at the start of the year	Granted as Compensation	Other Changes	Balance at the end of the year	Balance held indirectly
Mr Gu	2,083,333	-	-	2,083,333	-
Mr Y Liu	6,333,333	-	-	6,333,333	-
Ms Wang	2,083,333	-	-	2,083,333	-
Mr Wang	-	-	-	-	-
Mr L Liu	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Zeng	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Luo	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Beattie	2,916,667	-	(2,916,667)	-	-
Total:	**13,416,666**	**-**	**(2,916,667)**	**10,499,999**	**-**

Options held by Key Management Personnel

The numbers of options in the company held during the financial year or at time of resignation by Key Management Personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, are set out below:

2019	Balance at the start of the year	Granted as Compensation	Other Changes	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable
Mr Gu	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000	7,500,000
Mr Y Liu	30,000,000	-	(30,000,000)	-	-
Ms Wang	7,500,000	-	-	7,500,000	1,875,000
Mr L Liu	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Zeng	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Luo	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Beattie	25,000,000	-	(25,000,000)	-	-
Total:	**92,500,000**	**-**	**(55,000,000)**	**37,500,000**	**9,375,000**

Loans to Key Management Personnel

There were no loans made to directors of Range and other Key Management Personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties during the 2018 or 2019 financial years. The consulting fees paid to Zhiwei Gu and Lubing Liu were US$253,333 and US$7,700 respectively.

Employment contracts of Directors and other Key Management Personnel

On appointment, Executive Directors and Other Key Management Personnel enter into an employment contract with the Company (or another company within the Group). This contract sets out their duties, remuneration and other terms of employment. These contracts may be terminated by either the Company or the employee as detailed below.

All non-executive directors are eligible to receive consulting fees for services provided to the Company over and above the services expected from a non-executive director.

Mr Zhiwei Gu as Non-Executive Chairman	
Non-Executive Chairman contract (resigned 10 December 2018)	
Contract start date:	25 May 2016
Base Payment:	US$55,000 per annum
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Notice period:	3 months
Termination benefits:	Payment in lieu of notice at Company option for termination without cause
Consulting services:	From May 2016, Mr Gu provides additional executive and consulting services over and above services rendered to the Company at a rate of US$16,250 per month

Mr Zhiwei Gu as Executive Chairman	
Executive Chairman contract (commenced 10 December 2018)	
Contract start date:	10 December 2018
Base Payment:	US$55,000 per annum
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Notice period:	3 months
Termination benefits:	Payment in lieu of notice at Company option for termination without cause
Consulting services:	Mr Gu provides additional executive and consulting services over and above services rendered to the Company at a rate of US$16,250 per month

Mr Yan Liu as Chief Executive Officer (resigned 10 December 2018)	
Chief Executive Officer contract	
Contract start date:	25 May 2016
Base Payment:	AU$215,000 per annum
Superannuation:	10% of base salary
Bonus:	Eligible to receive bonus at the discretion of the board
Notice period:	3 months
Termination benefits:	Payment in lieu of notice at Company option for termination without cause

Ms Juan Wang as Non-Executive Director	
Non-Executive Director contract	
Contract start date:	1 April 2018
Base Payment:	US$25,000 per annum
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Termination benefits:	None

Mr Lubing Liu as Chief Operating Officer, Trinidad General Manager and Executive Director	
Chief Operating Officer and Trinidad General Manger contract	
Contract start date:	1 March 2018
Base Payment:	US$140,110 per annum
Superannuation:	10% of base
Notice period:	3 months
Termination benefits:	3 months' salary

Dr Yi Zeng as Non-Executive Director (resigned 27 November 2018)	
Non-Executive Director contract	
Contract start date:	16 June 2016
Base Payment:	US$25,000 per annum
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Termination benefits:	None

Mr Nick Beattie as Chief Financial Officer (resigned 31 March 2019)	
Chief Financial Officer contract	
Contract start date:	23 May 2014
Base Payment:	GB£135,000 per annum, reviewed annually
Pension:	10% of base
Bonus:	Eligible to receive bonus at the discretion of the board
Notice period:	3-6 months
Termination benefits:	6 months' salary

Dr Mu Luo as Non-Executive Director (appointed 11 January 2019)	
Non-Executive Director contract	
Contract start date:	11January 2019
Base Payment:	US$25,000 per annum
Superannuation:	No superannuation entitlement
Termination benefits:	None

Additional information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the five years to 30 June 2019 are summarised below:

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Sales revenue	12,357	13,059	8,435	7,062	13,153
EBITDA	(39,044)	(6,000)	(7,900)	(5,658)	(7,462)
EBIT	(43,002)	(10,951)	(14,189)	(11,149)	(12,379)
Loss after income tax	(49,461)	(17,530)	(54,363)	(43,875)	(30,729)

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return ('TSR') are summarised below:

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Share price at financial year end (US$)	0.0004	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.01
Total dividends declared (US$)	-	-	-	-	-
Basic earnings per share (US$)	(0.48)	(0.23)	(0.70)	(0.60)	(0.59)

Voting and comments made at the company's 2018 Annual General Meeting

Range Resources Limited received 98% of "yes" votes on its remuneration report for the 2018 financial year. The Board believes that this reflects the conservative remuneration practices of the company.

This is the end of the audited remuneration report.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration, as required under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on the following page.

This report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Zhiwei Gu: Chairman

27 September 2019

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY JARRAD PRUE TO THE DIRECTORS OF RANGE RESOURCES LIMITED

As lead auditor of Range Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Range Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Jarrad Prue

Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

Perth, 27 September 2019

+ Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019

The below consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Revenue from continuing operations	3	**759,974**	**429,426**
Operating expenses		(794,867)	(1,220,634)
Royalties		-	-
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation		(2,464,926)	(3,703,963)
Cost of sales	4a	**(3,259,793)**	**(4,924,597)**
Gross loss		**(2,499,819)**	**(4,495,171)**
Other income and expenses from continuing operations			
Other income	3	2,936	422,188
Finance costs	4b	(5,803,077)	(2,487,202)
General and administration expenses	4c	(2,103,250)	(3,434,629)
Exploration expenditure and land fees	4d	(1,302,346)	(1,946,306)
Impairment of non-current assets	5	(8,362,271)	-
Loss before income tax expense from continuing operations		**(20,067,827)**	**(11,941,120)**
Income tax expense	6	(4,305,605)	903,227
Loss after income tax expense from continuing operations		(24,373,432)	(11,037,893)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	7c	(25,087,323)	(6,492,344)
Loss for the year attributable to equity holders of Range Resources Limited		**(49,460,755)**	**(17,530,237)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	25c	3,091,241	(1,423,892)
Other comprehensive inflow/(loss) for year, net of tax		**3,091,241**	**(1,423,892)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to equity holders of Range Resources Limited		**(46,369,514)**	**(18,954,129)**
Loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic gain/(loss) per share (cents per share)	9a	(0.24)	(0.15)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	9b	n/a	n/a
Loss per share from discontinuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	9a	(0.48)	(0.08)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	9b	n/a	n/a

+ Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019

The below consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	880,681	3,945,683
Trade and other receivables	11	157,827	4,875,766
Inventory	12	959,304	3,277,096
Other current assets	12	34,208	3,054,911
Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	7a	83,609,947	-
Total current assets		**85,641,967**	**15,153,456**
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	-	2,251,384
Deferred tax asset		-	13,517,531
Goodwill	14,15	-	3,241,472
Property, plant and equipment	16	23,009,704	25,489,614
Exploration assets	17	-	6,744,997
Producing assets	18	-	109,091,650
Total non-current assets		**23,009,704**	**160,336,648**
Total assets		**108,651,671**	**175,490,104**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	782,502	9,929,506
Current tax liabilities	19	17,472	246,917
Borrowings	20c	1,600,000	1,600,000
Option liability	20b	-	33,345
Provisions	21	-	811,737
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	7b	59,071,174	-
Total current liabilities		**61,471,149**	**12,621,505**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	44,997,793	50,441,779
Borrowings	20	44,551,690	42,439,606
Deferred tax liabilities	22	-	64,761,942
Employee service benefits	23	324,742	731,350
Total non-current liabilities		**89,874,225**	**158,374,677**
Total liabilities		**151,345,373**	**170,996,182**
Net (liabilities)/assets		**(42,693,702)**	**4,493,922**
Equity			
Contributed equity	24	386,726,067	383,918,397
Reserves	25	27,806,287	24,822,953
Non-controlling interest	17	-	3,517,873
Accumulated losses		(457,226,056)	(407,765,301)
Total equity/deficit		**(42,693,702)**	**4,493,922**

+ Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2019

The below consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Note	Contributed equity	Accumulated losses	Foreign currency translation reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Option premium reserve	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		(US$)	(US$)	(US$)	(US$)	(US$)		(US$)
Balance at 1 July 2017		**383,918,397**	**(390,235,064)**	**5,765,112**	**8,516,837**	**12,057,362**	**-**	**20,022,644**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(1,423,892)	-	-	-	(1,423,892)
Profit attributable to members of the company			(11,037,893)					(11,037,893)
Loss from discontinued operations		-	(6,492,344)	-	-	-	-	(6,492,344)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	**(17,530,237)**	**(1,423,892)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(18,954,129)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:								
Issue of share capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of share-based payments	4	-	-	-	(92,466)	-	-	(92,466)
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary	17	-	-	-	-	-	3,517,873	3,517,873
Balance at 30 June 2018		**383,918,397**	**(407,765,301)**	**4,341,220**	**8,424,371**	**12,057,362**	**3,517,873**	**4,493,922**
Balance at 1 July 2018		**383,918,397**	**(407,765,301)**	**4,341,220**	**8,424,371**	**12,057,362**	**3,517,873**	**4,493,922**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	3,091,241	-	-	-	3,091,241
Loss attributable to members of the company		-	(24,373,432)	-	-	-	-	(24,373,432)
Loss from discontinued operations		-	(25,087,323)	-	-	-	-	(25,087,323)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	**(49,460,755)**	**3,091,241**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(46,369,514)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:								
Issue of share capital	24	2,807,670	-	-	-	-	-	2,807,670
Cost of share-based payments	4	-	-	-	(107,907)	-	-	(107,907)
Non-controlling interests	17	-	-	-	-	-	(3,517,873)	(3,517,873)
Balance at 30 June 2019		**386,726,067**	**(457,226,056)**	**7,432,461**	**8,316,464**	**12,057,362**	**-**	**(42,693,702)**

+ Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2019

The below consolidated statement of cashflows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		8,184,780	6,580,150
Payments to suppliers and employees		(9,832,657)	(9,868,121)
Income taxes (paid)/received		(1,019,231)	1,954,339
Interest (paid)/received		(8,780)	115,477
Payment for exploration expenditure		-	-
Net cash outflow from operating activities	28	**(2,675,888)**	**(1,218,155)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash acquired on business combination	14(a)	-	357,940
Payment for property, plant & equipment		(328,868)	(254,088)
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenditure		(617,173)	(1,253,329)
Acquisitions	17(i)	-	(2,560,000)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		121,976	19,061
Payments for loan to external parties		-	(4,047,630)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(824,065)**	**(7,738,046)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from share issue		1,294,181	-
Interest and other finance income		154,115	-
Payment to LandOcean	12	-	(2,800,000)
Repayment of borrowings – convertible note interest	20	-	(1,600,000)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		**1,448,296**	**(4,400,000)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,051,658)	(13,356,201)
Net foreign exchange differences		(46,204)	47,524
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		**3,945,683**	**17,254,360**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10	**880,681**	**3,945,683**
Classified as held for sale	7a, 7c	**967,140**	**-**

+ Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Significant accounting policies

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. Range Resources Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements cover the Group consisting of Range Resources Limited and its controlled entities. Financial information for Range Resources Limited as an individual entity is disclosed in Note 31. Range Resources Limited is a listed public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Group in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated. The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 27 September 2019.

Basis of preparation

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of Range Resources Limited also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2019.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "Functional Currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is Range Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Going concern

This report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

For the year ended 30 June 2019 the Group recorded a loss of US$46,283,298 (2018: US$17,530,237) and had net cash outflows of US$2,051,658 (2018: cash outflows of US$13,356,201).

The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent on securing additional funding through the issue of shares and/or debt to fund its activities and the conclusion of the sale of Range Resources Trinidad Limited to LandOcean as described in Note 7 which will subsequently result to its debt restructuring.

These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

On 19 September 2019 the Group completed a subscription agreement to raise £750,000 which will provide the flexibility for additional working capital. At the reporting date, Range had US$880,861 of unrestricted cash at bank.

Management believe there are sufficient funds to meet the Group's working capital requirements as at the date of this report.

The Company is currently seeking other opportunities to further expand its operations in other geographic locations.

Should the Company not be able to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statements. The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards for the first time for their reporting period commencing 1 July 2018:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments ("AASB 9"); and
- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("AASB 15").

AASB 9 financial instruments

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces the provisions of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting; and
- The adoption of AASB 9 Financial Instruments from 1 July 2018 resulted in changes in accounting policies but did not give rise to any material transitional adjustments. The new accounting policies (applicable from 1 July 2018) are set out below.

Classification and measurement

Except for certain trade receivables the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Under AASB 9 financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The classification is based on two criteria: the Group's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the 'SPPI criterion').

The new classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets are, as follows:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost, for financial assets that are held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that meet the 'SPPI criterion'. This category includes the Group's trade and other receivables and long term other receivables; and
- Financial assets at FVPL comprise debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell.

On transition to AASB 9 the assessment of the Group's business models was made as of the date of initial application, 1 July 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments are solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

Impairment

From 1 July 2018 the group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECLs) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables the group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For long term receivables, the ECL is based on either the 12-month or lifetime ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. When there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. In all cases, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

On the above basis, the results of applying the ECL was not material and no loss allowance was recognised.

AASB 15 revenue from contracts with customers

The Group has adopted AASB 15 with a date of initial application of 1 July 2018. As a result of adoption of AASB 15, the Group has changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition as detailed below:

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

Impact of adoption of AASB 15

The Group has determined that the application of AASB 15's requirements at transition 1 July 2018 did not result in any adjustment.

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Range Resources Limited ("Parent Entity" or "Company") as at 30 June 2019 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Range Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to as the "Group".

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its investment with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, their operating results have been included/excluded from the date control was obtained or until the date control ceased. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 13 to the financial statements. All controlled entities have a 30 June financial year-end.

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the Group, including any unrealised profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistencies with those policies applied by the Group.

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20-50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

(b) Income tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or are substantively enacted by the reporting date within each jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in profit or loss except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the Group will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Owned assets

Plant and equipment are measured on the historical cost basis less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Oil and gas assets

These properties represent the accumulation of all exploration, evaluation and development expenditure, pre-production development costs and ongoing costs of continuing the develop reserves for production incurred by or on behalf of the entity in relation to areas of interests.

Where further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a property after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the cost of that property only when expected future economic benefits are to be received, otherwise such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including capitalised lease assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant & equipment	11.25% - 33%
Production equipment	10 - 20%
Motor vehicles, furniture & fixtures	25 - 33%
Leasehold improvements	10 - 12.50%

The residual values of the assets and their useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the employment of the assets and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The carrying amount of the asset is written down to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to accumulated losses.

(d) Exploration and evaluation expenditure and the recognition of assets

Acquisition costs for exploration and evaluation projects are accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

The carrying values of expenditures carried forward are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date when the facts, events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Accumulated expenditures are written off to profit or loss to the extent to which they are considered to be impaired.

The group applies AASB 6 Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Resources which is equivalent to IFRS 6. The carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure is historical cost less impairment.

Ongoing exploration costs incurred in respect of the Group's Trinidadian and Indonesian interests are expensed as incurred. Initial acquisition costs to obtain the right to explore are capitalised.

(e) Producing assets

Upon the commencement of commercial production from each identifiable area of interest, the exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred up to that point is impairment tested and then reclassified to producing assets.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised on a "units of production" method which is based on the ratio of actual production to remaining proved and probable reserves (1P) as estimated by independent petroleum engineers over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

Subsequent costs such as workovers, are included in the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The carrying amount of producing assets is reviewed annually by the directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows of an asset are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent from other assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. For producing assets, the estimated future cash flows for the value-in-use calculation are based on estimates, the most significant of which are 2P hydrocarbon reserves, future production profiles, commodity prices, operating costs and any future development costs necessary to produce the reserves which the group is committed. Under a fair value less costs to sell calculation, future cash flows are based on estimates of 2P hydrocarbon reserves.

Estimates of future commodity prices are based on the Group's best estimate of future market prices with reference to external market analysts' forecasts, current spot prices and forward curves. Future commodity prices are reviewed at least annually.

The carrying amount of an asset is written down to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to accumulated losses.

The Group records the present value of the estimated cost of legal and constructive obligations to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation arises. The nature of restoration activities includes the removal of facilities, abandonment of wells and restoration of affected areas. A restoration provision is recognised and updated at different stages of the development and construction of a facility and then reviewed on an annual basis. When the liability is initially recorded, the estimated cost is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related exploration and evaluation/development assets.

Over time, the liability is increased for the change in the present value based on a post-tax discount rate appropriate to the risk inherent in the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recorded as an accretion charge within finance costs. The carrying amount capitalised in oil and gas properties is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset.

Costs incurred that relate to an existing condition caused by past operation and do not have a future economic benefit are expensed.

(f) Financial instruments

The Group's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

The Group has adopted AASB 9 from 1 July 2018. The standard introduced new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest.

A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value.

All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading or contingent consideration recognised in a business combination) in other comprehensive income ('OCI').

Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch).

New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment is measured using a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

(g) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each entity within the Group is determined using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates.

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity; otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

(k) Revenue recognition

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2018. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Group identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Revenue from the sale of oil and gas and related products is recognised when the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership and the amounts can be measured reliably. In the case of oil, this usually occurs at the time of lifting. Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

(l) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(m) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(n) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement for disclosure purposes.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash follows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

(o) Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the associate.

The Group's share of the associate post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in the associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables and loans, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The reporting dates of the associate and the Group are identical and the associate's accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

(p) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition unless alternative terms are agreed. The Group's most material balance is with LandOcean which has specific payment terms of 3 years.

(q) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at reporting date.

(r) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(t) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

(u) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(v) Intangible assets (goodwill)

Goodwill is measured at cost less any impairment write-downs. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segments (note 27).

(w) Share-based payments

The fair value of options granted is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, which includes any market performance conditions and the impact of any non-vesting conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions.

(x) Employee benefits

Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits are recognised in current liabilities in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service benefit

The liability for long service benefit is recognised in current and non-current liabilities, depending on the unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

(y) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and liability are established at the fair value of the leased assets, or if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the finance costs, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(z) Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

(aa) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible notes that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognised initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognised initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss. On conversion the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognised.

Convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder and where the number of shares is variable, contains an embedded derivative liability. The embedded derivative liability is calculated (at fair value) first and the residual value is assigned to the debt host contract. The embedded derivative is subsequently measured at fair value and movements are reflected in profit or loss.

Certain convertible notes issued by the Group which include embedded derivatives (option to convert to variable number of shares in the Group) are recognised as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the fair value of the convertible note will equate to the proceeds received and subsequently the liability is measured at fair value at each reporting period until settlement. The fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(bb) Inventories

Inventories include consumable supplies and maintenance spares and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable production overheads where applicable. Inventories determined to be obsolete or damaged are written down to net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less selling costs.

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where estimations and assumptions are significant to the financial statements are disclosed here.

(cc) Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. For non-current assets to be classified as held for sale, they must be available for immediate sale in their present condition and their sale must be highly probable.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the non-current assets to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of a non-current asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of assets held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position, in current assets. The liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current liabilities.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical are of operations; and
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

Note 2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

Towards the end of the financial year ended 30 June 2019, the Group undertook a review of the oil and gas business culminating in the decision to sell Range Resources Trinidad Limited to LandOcean. The Board of Directors have judged that as a result of this review, the assets and associated liabilities of Range Resources Trinidad Limited should be classified as held for sale as at 30 June 2019 and all operations of Range Resources Trinidad to be classified as discontinued. In reaching this judgement, the Board of Directors have considered that the requirements of AASB 5: Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations have been met.

Producing asset expenditure

The classification of exploration and evaluation expenditure to producing assets is based on the time of first commercial production. Producing asset expenditure for each area of interest is carried forward as an asset provided certain conditions listed in Note 1(e) are met and depreciated on a unit of production basis on P1 reserves. P1 reserves have been determined by an independent expert.

Producing assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of a production asset may exceed its recoverable amount. These timings, calculations and reviews require the use of assumptions and judgement. The related carrying amounts are disclosed in Note 18.

Reserves and resources

Estimates of reserves requires judgement to assess the size and quality of reservoirs and their anticipated recoveries. Estimates of reserves are used to calculate depreciation, depletion and amortisation charges.

Impairment of goodwill and producing assets

The Group tests whether goodwill or the producing assets has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policies stated in notes 1(e) and 1(u). The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong is estimated based on the present value of future cash flows.

The expected future cash flow estimation is always based on a number of factors, variables and assumptions, the most important of which are estimates of reserves, future production profiles, commodity prices and costs. In most cases, the present value of future cash flows is most sensitive to estimates of future oil price and discount rates. A change in the modelled assumptions in isolation could materially change the recoverable amount. Refer to note 14 for details of these key assumptions.

Deferred tax liability

Upon acquisition of SOCA Petroleum Ltd in June 2011, in accordance with the requirement of AASB 112 Income Taxes, a deferred tax liability of US$46,979,878 was recognised in relation to the difference between the carrying amount for accounting purposes of deferred development assets and their actual cost base for tax purposes.

The carrying value of this deferred tax liability is US$3,177,457 at 30 June 2019. In the event that the manner by which the carrying value of these assets is recovered differs from that which is assumed for the purpose of this estimation, the associated tax charges may be significantly less than this amount.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Management considers that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future profits.

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combination

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Share based payments transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled share-based payment transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value is determined using a Black-Scholes model. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and derivative liability.

Contingent liabilities

The Directors are of the opinion that no provision is required to be raised in respect to any of the matters disclosed in Note 26 as the likely outcome of any outflow is considered to be remote.

Recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure

The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Group decides to exploit the related lease itself or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration and evaluation asset through sale. Factors that could impact the future recoverability include the level of reserves and resources, future technological changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices. To the extent that capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, profits and net assets will be reduced in the period in which this determination is made.

Accounting for Strait Oil & Gas Limited

Range owns 65% of the issued share capital of Strait Oil & Gas Limited ("SOG"). This is achieved by interest through a 45% shareholding held by Range itself plus a 20% shareholding through its full ownership of Georgian Oil Pty Ltd. Despite owning a majority of the issued share capital, management do not view this as control and the principal rationale for that view is as follows:

1. Range has no appointed directors of SOG so exercises no effective control over the company. The sole director of SOG is a different corporate entity;

2. All shareholders must agree to any termination of the management agreement which governs the role of the appointed director;
3. The Articles of Association of SOG are silent on the ability of shareholders to appoint directors. To appoint a director, management believe that the articles would need to be amended. To amend the articles requires a special resolution which needs 75% votes (Range only controls 65%) and management do not believe they would get support from the other shareholders to do this;

   In practice all decision making and corporate activities require consent of all the shareholders resulting in Range have no demonstrable control over SOG.

The Group therefore intends to continue to account for this as an "Other Asset" with a carrying value equal to the US$20,000 which was the cost of acquiring Georgian Oil Pty Ltd. All previous costs incurred by Range in relation to SOG have been impaired and the Company will continue to expense any ongoing expenses which are incurred.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Rehabilitation provision

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future rehabilitation of land explored. The Group's exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Group recognises management's best estimate for assets retirement obligations and site rehabilitations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in the future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

Note 3: Revenue

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
From continuing operations			
Revenue from services to third parties recognised over time		759,974	429,426
Total revenue from continuing operations		**759,974**	**429,426**
From discontinued operations			
Revenue from sale of oil recognised at a point in time		11,597,161	12,629,996
Total revenue from discontinued operations		**11,597,161**	**12,629,996**
Other income from continuing operations			
Interest income		2,936	422,188
Total other income from continuing operations		**2,936**	**422,188**
Other income from discontinued operations			

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Interest income			
Other income		7,108	-
Total other income from discontinued operations		**7,108**	**-**

Revenue from third party services and sale of oil is solely generated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Note 4: Expenses

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
a: Cost of sales – continuing operations			
Costs of operations		794,867	1,220,634
Depreciation and amortisation		2,464,926	3,703,963
Total cost of sales from continuing operations		**3,259,793**	**4,924,597**
a: Cost of sales – discontinued operations			
Costs of production		1,917,217	5,468,124
Royalties		4,400,775	4,605,811
Staff costs		3,045,048	4,080,334
Depreciation and amortisation		1,493,021	1,246,702
Total cost of sales from discontinued operations		**10,856,061**	**15,400,971**

b: Finance costs – continuing operations			
Fair value movement of derivative liability		(383,894)	(2,308,556)
Fair value movement of option liability	20(b)	(33,345)	(308,273)
Foreign exchange loss		118,502	193,109
Interest expense		3,316,336	2,602,366
Interest on convertible note		2,785,478	2,308,556
Total finance costs from continuing operations		**5,803,077**	**2,487,202**
b: Finance costs – discontinued operations			
Interest expense		645,376	463,403
Foreign exchange loss		9,873	144,190
Total finance costs from discontinued operations		**655,249**	**607,593**

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c: General and administration expenses – continuing operations			
Directors' and officers' fees and benefits		837,874	840,599
Share based payments – employee, director and consultant options		(107,907)	(92,466)
Other expenses		1,373,283	2,686,496
Total general and administration expenses from continuing operations		**2,103,250**	**3,434,629**

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
c: General and administration expenses – discontinued operations			
Other expenses		1,106,200	668,083
Total general and administration expenses from discontinued operations		**1,106,200**	**668,083**

d: Exploration expenditure – continuing operations			
Indonesia (i)		617,173	1,253,329
Trinidad (ii)		685,173	670,856
Other		-	22,121
Total exploration expenditure from continuing operations		**1,302,346**	**1,946,306**

(i) Amounts expensed in the year in Indonesia relate to exploration activities in the Perlak field for which the company policy is to expense.

(ii) Amounts expensed in the year in Trinidad relate to land fees in relation to St Mary's for which the company policy is to expense.

Note 5: Impairment of non-current assets

Impairment testing was performed during the current half-year as impairment indicators were identified and an impairment was recorded. The impairment was due to a combination of lower assumed long-term oil prices together with a deferred work programme. In line with the announced work plans for 2019, Range was not anticipating any material production growth during 2019 and when updating the models for the revised production profiles it resulted in a lower NPV. This was exacerbated by lower oil prices assumption when compared to the impairment review in September 2018.

The long term WTI forward price has settled into a band of between US$53 - US$55/bbl which is just above the level at which Supplemental Petroleum Tax takes effect. This had a materially negative impact on the NPV calculation and Range believes this highlights the regressive nature of this particular tax. As a result, a goodwill impairment of US$3,241,472 and Trinidad asset impairment of US$48,079,057 were recorded. Impairment testing was not performed at year-end, although impairment indicators were identified, due to the fact that the book value of the producing assets was supported by the consideration of the SPA signed between the Group and LandOcean. Please refer to note 7 for further information on the agreement.

Non-current receivables of US$2,284,398 were fully impaired as they are not deemed recoverable. These relate to Sincep and LandOcean Energy, refer to Note 11.

In Indonesia, despite continued efforts by the operator of the project to establish stable and continuous production from the field, no material production had been achieved from the work programme to date. As a result, a decision was made to fully impair the asset related to Indonesia exploration, which resulted to an impairment of US$6,077,873.

Note 6: Income tax expense

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
a: Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(26,602,649)	1,419,725
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		3,661,806	122,479
		(22,940,843)	**1,542,204**
Income tax expense/(benefit) is attributable to:			
Loss from continuing operations		4,305,605	-
Loss from discontinued operations		(27,246,448)	1,542,204
Aggregate income tax (credit)/expense		**(22,940,843)**	**1,542,204**
b: The prime facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:			
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(20,067,827)	(11,941,120)
Loss from discontinuing operations before income tax		(52,333,771)	(4,046,913)
		(72,401,598)	**(15,988,033)**
Prime facie tax (benefit) payable on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2018: 30%) Group		(21,720,479)	(4,474,410)
		(21,720,479)	**(4,796,410)**
Add tax effect of:			
Other taxes		2,863,914	88,626
Expenses not deductible for tax		6,615,840	4,883,415
Tax losses not brought to account		10,305,814	11,316,449
Income not assessable for tax		(3,781,594)	-
Benefit of tax tax losses not previously recognised		(2,822,802)	-
Expenses deductible for tax purposes		-	(5,961,448)
Deferred tax assets not brought to account		1,534,226	331,010
Differences in tax rates		(15,935,762)	(4,319,439)
		(22,940,843)	**1,542,204**
Unrecognised deferred tax asset			
Capital losses		498,254	443,654
Revenue losses		10,905,153	10,595,377
Other		4,381,634	2,866,987
Offset of deferred tax liabilites		(8,292,796)	(5,680,826)
Net Deferred Tax Assets not brought to account		7,492,245	8,225,192
c: Recognised deferred tax assets			
Temporary differences	7a	15,439,010	13,517,531
		15,439,010	**13,517,531**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Recognised deferred tax liabilities			
Accelerated depreciation		(39,184,861)	(36,332,757)
DTL arising on business combination		(905,471)	(28,429,185)
Net deferred tax liabilities		**(40,090,332)**	**(64,761,942)**

Deferred tax assets not brought to account, the benefits of which will only be realised if the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1(b) occur.

Note 7: Discontinued operations

Towards the end of the financial year, the Group entered negotiations with LandOcean to sell Range Resources Trinidad Limited. On 2 September 2019, the parties have successfully signed a binding conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement for the sale of Range Resources Trinidad Limited to LandOcean in exchange for offsetting all outstanding debt and payables (including the convertible note) due from Range and its subsidiaries to LandOcean and its subsidiaries, and a cash consideration of US$2,500,000. The Board of Directors has decided that Range Resources Trinidad Limited will be presented on the Statement of Financial Position as held for sale as at 30 June 2019. Total debt and payables to be offset, as at 30 June 2019, which does not form part of the assets held for sale and associated liabilities are detailed below. The interest on these balances was extrapolated to 31 December 2019 which is the anticipated date for the transaction to be completed.

	Debtor	Creditor	Amount (US$)
Agreement Regarding Amounts Outstanding between the Purchaser and RRDSL dated 30 November 2017	RRDSL	LandOcean Energy Services	1,878,458
Agreement Regarding Amounts Outstanding between EPT and RRDSL dated 30 November 2017	RRDSL	EPT	1,306,958
Agreement Regarding Amounts Outstanding between GPN and RRDSL dated 30 November 2017	RRDSL	GPN	487,447
Agreement Regarding Amounts Outstanding between LOPCL and RRDSL dated 30 November 2017	RRDSL	LOPCL	22,167,122
Agreement Regarding Amounts Outstanding between CWUPET and RRDSL dated 30 November 2017	RRDSL	CWUPET	612,564
Purchase Order No. 9 in respect of the IMSC dated 31 January 2018	RRL	Hong Kong Fu Tong International Petroleum Technology Ltd	553,012
Letter Agreement to the IMSC and Purchase Orders entered into by the Purchaser, RRDSL, CWUPET, and PST Service Corp. (together as the Contractor) and the	RRL	LandOcean Energy Services	45,045,913

Seller, Range Resources GY Shallow Limited and the Company dated 6 April 2017			
Sale and Purchase Agreement between SOCA and LOPCL dated 27 April 2017	SOCA	LOPCL	502,704
Convertible note deed between the Seller and the Purchaser date 31 December 2019	RRL	LandOcean Energy Services	21,600,000
Grand total			**94,154,178**

Note 7a: Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		967,140	-
Trade and other receivables		4,320,067	-
Other current assets		2,064,575	-
Total current assets		**7,351,782**	**-**
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax asset		15,439,010	-
Property, plant and equipment		1,159,235	-
Producing assets		58,986,034	-
Exploration assets		673,886	
Total non-current assets		**76,258,165**	**-**
Total held for sale assets		**83,609,947**	**-**

On 2 September 2019, Range and LandOcean successfully signed a binding conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement for the sale of Range Resources Trinidad Limited (disposal group classified as held for sale) to LandOcean in exchange for offsetting all outstanding debt and payables (including the convertible note) due from Range and its subsidiaries to LandOcean and its subsidiaries, and a cash consideration of US$2,500,000.

The first tranche of the cash consideration of US$500,000 is payable upfront as deposit, US$1,000,000 to be paid within five business days of the approval of the shareholders' meeting of LandOcean (first payment) and US$1,000,000 to be paid within five business days of the completion date (final payment).

The completion is subject to shareholder and government approvals; Range's shareholder meeting to consider the Transaction is planned for November 2019. The agreed long stop date for the Transaction is 30 June 2020.

If the key conditions for completion are not satisfied by 30 June 2020, the deposit and the first payment (together with interest accrued at 8% per annum) will be repaid to LandOcean. If all conditions are satisfied but LandOcean chooses not to proceed with completion for any reason, the Deposit and the First Payment will be retained by Range.

Range will provide mortgages over its workover and swabbing rigs as security, with such mortgages to be released upon completion or termination of the SPA. This is to provide comfort to LandOcean in case the key conditions for completion are not satisfied by 30 June 2020. The book value of the rigs mortgaged is US$1,539,370.

Note 7b: Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		18,694,044	-
Deferred tax liabilities	22	40,090,332	-
Accrued expenditure		286,798	-
Total current liabilities		**59,071,174**	**-**
Total held for sale liabilities		**59,071,174**	**-**

Note 7c: Discontinued operations

The financial performance of Range Resources Trinidad Limited is shown below.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Financial Performance and cash flow information			
Revenue from sale of oil		11,597,161	12,629,996
Other income		7,108	-
Royalties		(4,400,775)	(4,605,811)
Operating expenses		(4,962,266)	(9,548,458)
Oil and gas properties depreciation, depletion and amortisation		(1,493,021)	(1,246,702)
Administrative expenses		(1,106,200)	(668,083)
Impairment expense		(51,320,529)	-
Finance expenses		(655,249)	(607,593)
Taxation (charge)/benefit		27,246,448	(2,445,693)
Total loss after tax		**(25,087,323)**	**(6,492,344)**
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**146,962**	**3,666,148**
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(206,893)**	**(3,234,717)**
Net cash from financing activities		**115,086**	**-**
Net cash increase in cash generated by the subsidiary		**55,155**	**431,431**

Note 8: Auditor's remuneration

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
Remuneration of the auditor of the Parent Entity for:			
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd		68,000	56,016
Non-audit services provided by a related entity of BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd in respect to Parent Entity's tax compliance		15,500	17,010
Professional services provided by BDO UK LLP in respect to AIM admission		-	160,591
Total remuneration for the Parent Entity		**83,500**	**233,617**
Remuneration of the auditors of the subsidiaries			
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO UK		4,670	2,016
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO Barbados		7,500	14,175
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO Trinidad		34,150	30,801
Auditing or reviewing the financial report by BDO Indonesia		-	19,300
Total remuneration for the subsidiaries		**46,320**	**66,292**

Note 9: Loss per share

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
a: Basic loss per share			
Gain/(loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(0.24)	(0.15)
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(0.24)	(0.23)
Loss per share from discontinued operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(0.48)	(0.08)
b: Diluted loss per share			
Loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		n/a	n/a
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		n/a	n/a
Loss per share from discontinued operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		n/a	n/a
c: Reconciliation of loss used in calculating earnings per share			
Basic/ Diluted loss per share			

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
Loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(24,373,432)	(11,037,893)
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(49,460,755)	(17,530,237)
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		(25,087,323)	(6,492,344)
d: Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic EPS		10,243,998,615	7,595,830,782

Note 10: Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
Cash at bank and on hand		**880,681**	**3,945,683**

Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk is provided in Note 32.

Note 11: Trade and other receivables

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
Current			
Trade receivables (i)		157,827	1,197,336
Taxes receivable		-	3,678,430
Total trade and other receivables		**157,827**	**4,875,766**

(i) Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Fair value approximates the carrying value of trade and other receivables at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
Non-current			
Other receivables (i)		-	2,251,384
Total trade and other receivables		**-**	**2,251,384**

(i) Non-current receivables of $2,284,398 were fully impaired as they are not deemed recoverable. They were receivables from LandOcean Energy Services Co. Ltd and Sincep Oilog Equipment Co. Ltd which are both part of LandOcean group of companies.

Fair value approximates the carrying value of non-current trade and other receivables at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk is provided in Note 32.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The consolidated entity has recognised a loss in profit or loss in respect of the expected credit losses for the year ended 30 June 2019 as described above.

Note 12: Other current assets

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Current			
Prepayments		34,208	242,142
Inventory – finished goods		959,304	3,277,096
Other assets (i)		-	2,812,769
Total other current assets		**993,512**	**6,332,007**

(i) Other assets were payment of $2,800,000 made to LandOcean Petroleum Corp. Ltd on 22 December 2017 in respect of RRDSL acquisition.

Note 13: Controlled entities

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with accounting policy described in Note 1(a).

Controlled Entities Consolidated	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%)	
		30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Subsidiaries of Range Resources Limited:			
Range Resources (Barbados) Limited	Barbados	100	100
SOCA Petroleum Limited	Barbados	100	100
Range Resources Drilling Services Limited	Trinidad	100	100
West Indies Exploration Company Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources Trinidad Limited (held for sale)	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources West Coast Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources (Barbados) GY Limited	Barbados	100	100
Range Resources GY Shallow Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources GY Deep Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Range Resources Upstream Services Limited	United Kingdom	100	100
Range Resources HK Limited	Hong Kong	100	100
PT Hengtai Weiye Oil and Gas	Indonesia	60	60

PT Jasmine Oil and Gas Services	Indonesia	60	60
PT Lubuk Kawai Raya (i)	Indonesia	46.8	46.8
PT Aceh Timur Kawai Energi (i)	Indonesia	42.1	42.1
Georgian Oil Pty Ltd	Australia	20	-

(i) Indirect control of these companies was obtained with the acquisition of 60% of share capital in PT Hengtai Weiye Oil and Gas.

Note 14a: Business combinations

On 30th November 2017, Range acquired RRDSL from LandOcean Petroleum Corp. Ltd. for a consideration of US$5,500,000. Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and goodwill are below.

Purchase consideration comprises:

	US$
Cash payable	5,500,000
Total consideration	**5,500,000**

The group has reported provisional amounts for the assets and liabilities acquired as follows:

Net identifiable assets acquired	**2,258,528**
Net assets acquired:	
Plant and equipment	24,739,434
Deferred tax asset	2,544,203
Cash and cash equivalents	357,940
Trade and other receivables	4,013,278
Inventory	1,470,349
Trade and other payables	(1,745,851)
Deferred tax liability	(5,289,460)
Borrowings	(23,831,365)
Goodwill	**3,241,472**

(a) Goodwill recognition and allocation

On 30th November 2017, Range acqured RRDSL from LandOcean Petroleum Corp. Ltd. for a consideration of US$5,500,000 which was due to be is payable on 30 November 2020. But as disclosed in Note 7 all debt balances with LandOcean will be forgiven. Goodwill of US$3,241,472 represented the costs savings achieved within the Group now that RRDSL is part of Range group which has now been fully impaired.

(b) Revenue and loss contribution

Revenue and net loss before tax of RRDSL included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the acquisition date to 30 June 2018 were

US$429,426 and US$(3,015,699). If the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2017, revenue and net profit from RRDSL would have been US$529,002 and US$268,188.

(c) Purchase consideration – cash outflow

Outflow of cash to acquire subsidiary net of cash acquired	US$
Cash consideration	-
Less cash acquired	357,940
Net inflow of cash – investing activities	357,940

Acquisition related costs

Acquisition related costs of US$736,881 were included in general and administration expenses in profit or loss and in operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2018.

(d) Accounting policy

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of subsidiary comprises the:

(i) fair values of the assets transferred

(ii) liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business

(iii) equity interests issued by the group

(iv) fair value of any asset or liability resulting from contingent consideration arrangement, and

(v) fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

(i) consideration transferred,

(ii) amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and

(iii) acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Note 15: Intangible Assets

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
Cost		3,241,472	3,241,472
Impairment write down		(3,241,472)	-
Net book amount		**-**	**3,241,472**
Year ended 30 June 2018			
Opening net book amount		3,241,472	-
Additions-acquisition	14a	-	3,241,472
Impairment charge		(3,241,472)	-
Closing net book amount		**-**	**3,241,472**

Impairment tests

During the year ended 30 June 2019, the Group recorded an impairment with respect to the total value goodwill of US$3,241,472. Refer to note 5 for more information.

Goodwill had been allocated for impairment testing purposes to one cash-generating unit (CGU), identified according to operating segments, being Trinidad – oil and gas production. The goodwill represented the costs savings achieved within the group as a result of the RRDSL acquisition.

Note 16: Property, Plant & Equipment

Consolidated	Production equipment and access roads	Gathering station and field office	Leasehold improvement	Motor vehicle, furniture, fixtures & fittings	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Year ended 30 June 2018					
Opening net book amount	1,607,570	87,445	184,857	141,810	2,021,682
Foreign currency movement	2,381	127	404	210	3,122
Acquisitions from business combination	23,742,231	-	-	997,203	24,739,434
Additions	214,331	-	14,484	228,082	456,897
Depreciation charge	(1,475,122)	(11,571)	(18,255)	(226,573)	(1,731,521)
Closing net book amount	**24,091,391**	**76,001**	**181,490**	**1,140,732**	**25,489,614**
At 30 June 2018					
Cost	30,265,925	496,647	539,886	2,337,172	33,639,630
Accumulated depreciation	(6,174,534)	(420,646)	(358,396)	(1,196,440)	(8,150,016)
Net book amount	**24,091,391**	**76,001**	**181,490**	**1,140,732**	**25,489,614**

Year ended 30 June 2019					
Opening net book amount	24,091,391	76,001	181,490	1,140,732	25,489,614
Foreign currency movement	(1,213,335)	349,820	(16,215)	(2,956)	(882,686)
Additions	162,814	-	-	-	162,814
Disposals	(60,954)	-	-	(40,019)	(100,973)
Depreciation charge	(263,537)	-	-	(236,293)	(499,830)
Classified as held for sale	(418,738)	(425,821)	(165,275)	(149,401)	(1,159,235)
Closing net book amount	**22,297,641**	**-**	**-**	**712,063**	**23,009,704**
At 30 June 2019					
Cost	24,016,629	-	-	949,452	24,966,081
Accumulated depreciation	(1,718,988)	-	-	(237,389)	(1,956,377)
Net book amount	**22,297,641**	**-**	**-**	**712,063**	**23,009,704**

Note 17: Exploration assets

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Opening balance (ii)		6,744,977	632,176
Acquisition (i)		-	6,077,873
Impairment (ii)		(6,077,873)	-
Foreign exchange		6,782	34,948
Classified as held for sale (note 7a)		(673,886)	-
Closing net book amount		**-**	**6,744,997**

(i) Asset acquisition

On 30th October 2017, Range Resources Limited acquired through Range Resources HK Limited, 60% of the shares of PT Hengtai Weiye Oil and Gas ("Hengtai"), resulting in a 23% indirect equity interest in the Perlak field, Indonesia. Control has been obtained through the shareholder agreements in place at each entity level.

Details of the fair value of the assets acquired are as follows:

Purchase consideration comprises:	**US$**
Cash	2,560,000
Total cash paid	2,560,000
Total consideration	**2,560,000**

Net assets acquired:	**US$**
Exploration and evaluation assets	6,077,873
Less: non-controlling interests	(3,517,873)
Total	**2,560,000**

Put option agreement

The vendor has agreed to provide Range with a put option, whereby Range has the option to enforce a buyback of its full 60% interest in Hengtai should agreed milestones not be achieved, therefore providing protection to Range's investment. These milestones, amongst others, include achieving minimum production of 800 bopd from Perlak field over a continuous 90-day period, as well as proving up independently audited 1P reserves of at least 10 mmbbl within a three-year period. On acquisition, a cash consideration of US$2,560,000 was paid.

Asset acquisition accounting policy

The transaction is not deemed a business combination as the assets acquired did not meet the definition of a business. When an asset acquisition does not constitute a business combination, the assets and liabilities are assigned a carrying amount based on their relative fair values in an asset purchase transaction and no deferred tax will arise in relation to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities as the initial recognition exemption for deferred tax under AASB 112 applies. No goodwill arose on the acquisition and transaction costs of the acquisition will be included in the capitalised cost of the asset. The non-controlling interest is recognised at fair value. All the other expenses in relation to Indonesia are expensed in exploration costs in the Income Statement.

(ii) Impairment

Range has been actively working with its partners on the Perlak oil project for approximately 18 months. The initial results from the wells re-entered have been below expectations and given the ongoing difficulties being experienced the Company has decided to fully expense all costs incurred to date and will continue to do so going forward. Given these disappointing results, the Company has made a decision to write off the value of its investment in Indonesia, resulting to an impairment of US$6,077,873.

Note 18: Producing assets

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Cost		46,006,207	152,711,418
Accumulated amortisation		(46,006,207)	(43,619,768)
Net book value		**-**	**109,091,650**
Opening net book amount		109,091,650	108,347,455
Foreign currency movement		1,053,641	88,034
Additions		1,407,974	3,875,306
Impairment charge		(51,320,529)	-
Amortisation charge		(1,246,702)	(3,219,145)
Classified as held for sale (note 7a)		(58,986,034)	
Closing net book amount		**-**	**109,091,650**

Although impairment indicators existed at 30 June 2019, the Group did not undertake an impairment assessment as the value of producing assets was derived from the Sale and Purchase Agreement with LandOcean as fair value of the consideration exceeds the carrying value of the assets, refer to note 7.

Note 19: Trade and other payables

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
a: Current			
Trade payables		648,693	1,416,480
Sundry payables and accrued expenses		151,281	8,513,026
Total		**799,974**	**9,929,506**
b: Non-Current			
Interest bearing trade payables		44,395,944	41,359,805
Accrued expenses		-	5,796,050
Other payables – interest bearing		482,886	3,242,977
Other payables – non-interest bearing		118,963	42,947
Total		**44,997,793**	**50,441,779**

Risk exposure

Trade payables are non-interest bearing. Interest bearing other payables are amounts due to LandOcean and form part of the conditional SPA signed in September. Contractually, they are not payable until April 2020. Interest charged at 6%. Other interest-bearing payables relate to the consideration due to LandOcean Petroleum Corp which also forms part of the SPA.

Note 20: Borrowings

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Current borrowings			
Interest on convertible note	20c	1,600,000	1,600,000
Option liability	20b	-	33,345
Total current borrowings		**1,600,000**	**1,633,345**
Non-current borrowings			
Borrowings at amortised cost	20a	25,791,724	24,481,224
Convertible note	20c	18,759,966	17,958,382
Total non-current borrowings		**44,551,690**	**42,439,606**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
a: Borrowings			
Principal		15,640,024	15,640,024
Interest due on outstanding balance		10,151,700	8,841,200
Closing net book amount		**25,791,724**	**24,481,224**

These are unsecured payables to EPT, Unionpetro, GPN and LO Petroleum, which all belong to the LandOcean group of companies. Interest is charged at 6% on net balance outstanding, with the amounts being payable within three years.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
b: Option liability			
Option liability at fair value through profit or loss		-	33,345
Closing net book amount		**-**	**33,345**

During 2019, no options were exercised (2018: Nil).

Total fair value movement recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss was a gain of US$33,345 (2018: US$308,273).

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
c: Convertible note			
Convertible note liability element		16,507,750	16,507,750
Convertible note derivative element		113	384,007
Interest due on outstanding balance – non-current		652,103	1,066,625
Interest due on outstanding balance-current		1,600,000	1,600,000
Closing net book amount		**18,759,966**	**19,558,382**

The terms of the convertible note are as follows:

Issuer	Range Resources Limited
Noteholder	LandOcean Energy Services Co. Limited
Amount	US$20,000,000
Tenor	Three years, maturity date 28 November 2019 (i)
Repayment	Bullet at maturity date
Interest	8% per annum, payable annually in arrears (ii)
Security	None
Conversion price	0.88p per share
Lender Conversion Right	At any time, in a minimum amount of US$10,000,000

The proceeds from this convertible note were utilised solely to replace a portion of the outstanding payable balance due to LandOcean under the terms of the Integrated Master Services Agreement ("IMSA").

(i) As per SPA dated 2 September 2019, a maturity date is the earlier of 30 June 2020 and the date on which completion occurs under. Under SPA, LandOcean undertakes not to issue a conversion notice.

(ii) On 5 March 2019, the Group issued 1,739,076,923 new ordinary fully paid shares at A$0.0013 in lieu of annual interest payment of US$1,600,000 due in November 2018.

Given that the transaction with LandOcean to sell Range Resources Trinidad Ltd is approved as previously explained in note 7 and described, all borrowings will be waived and form part of the transaction consideration.

Note 21: Provision for rehabilitation

The Group records the present value of the estimated cost of legal and constructive obligations to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation arises. The nature of restoration activities includes removal of facilities, abandonment of wells and restoration of affected areas.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Provision for rehabilitation		811,737	811,737
Movement in the provision for rehabilitation during the financial year are set out below:			
Carrying amount at the start of the year		811,737	784,316
Additional provision recognised		24,618	27,420
Included in held for sale (note 7b)		(836,355)	
Carrying amount at the end of the year		**-**	**811,737**

Note 22: Deferred taxes

	Accrued interest	Total
Deferred tax asset	US$	US$
Movements: Year ended 30 June 2019		
Opening balance	13,517,531	13,517,531
Charged/(credited) - to profit or loss	1,921,479	1,921,479
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	2,544,203
Closing net book amount (i)	**15,439,010**	**15,439,010**

(i) Deferred tax asset is included in the asset held for sale (note 7a)

	Fair value uplift on business combination	Accelerated depreciation	Total
Deferred tax liability	US$	US$	US$
Movements: Year ended 30 June 2018			
Opening balance	28,332,926	26,167,218	54,500,144
Foreign currency movement	-	(567,580)	(567,580)
Charged/(credited) - to profit or loss	96,259	5,443,659	5,539,918
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	5,289,460	5,289,460
Closing net book amount	**28,429,185**	**36,332,757**	**64,761,942**

Movements: Year ended 30 June 2019			
Opening balance	28,429,185	36,332,757	64,761,942
Foreign currency movement	-	(645,359)	(645,359)
Charged/(credited) - to profit or loss	1,617,020	(25,643,271)	(24,026,251)
Closing net book amount (i)	**30,046,205**	**10,044,127**	**40,090,332**

(i) Deferred tax liability is included in liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale (note 7b)

Note 23: Other non-current liabilities

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Employee service benefits		324,742	731,350
Total		**324,742**	**731,350**

Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk is provided in Note 32.

Note 24: Contributed equity

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
10,243,998,615 (2018: 7,595,830,782) fully paid ordinary shares		407,770,469	404,910,284
Share issue costs		(21,044,402)	(20,991,887)
Total contributed equity		**386,726,067**	**383,918,397**

	Consolidated			
	2019 No.	2019 (US$)	2018 No.	2018 (US$)
a: Fully paid ordinary shares				
At the beginning of reporting period	7,595,830,782	404,910,284	7,595,830,782	404,910,284
Shares issued during year	2,648,167,833	2,860,185	-	-
Total contributed equity	**10,243,998,615**	**407,770,469**	**7,595,830,782**	**404,910,284**

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting of the Company, in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

On 28 July 2018, the Group announced a subscription for new ordinary shares to raise £1 million before expenses. Pursuant to the Subscription, the Group issued 909,090,910 new ordinary shares at a price of 0.11 pence per new ordinary share.

On 5 March 2019, the Group issued 1,739,076,923 new ordinary fully paid shares at A$0.0013 in lieu of annual interest payment of US$1.6 million under the convertible note with LandOcean Energy Services Co., Ltd.

	Consolidated	
	2019 No.	2018 No.
b: Options		
At the beginning of reporting period	781,844,977	808,844,977
Options expired	(377,201,840)	(27,000,000)
Options exercised during year	-	-
Total options	**404,643,137**	**781,844,977**

At 30 June 2019, the unissued ordinary shares under option are as follows:

Date of expiry	Exercise price	Number under option
3 September 2019	£0.01	194,585,862
3 September 2019	£0.02	172,557,275
30 March 2020	£0.01	37,500,000
Total number under option:		**404,643,137**

The holders of these options do not have any rights under the options to participate in any share issues of the company.

During the year ended 30 June 2019, no ordinary shares of Range were issued on the exercise of options (2018: nil).

Note 25: Reserves

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
a: Share-based payment reserve			
Balance 1 July 2018		8,424,371	8,516,837
Share based payment expenses (Note 29)		(107,907)	(92,466)
Balance 30 June 2019		**8,316,464**	**8,424,371**

The share-based payment reserve records items recognised as expenses on the fair valuation of shares and options issued as remuneration to employees, directors and consultants. For the year ended 30 June 2019 is a debit balance reflecting the expiration and cancellation of a large amount of options.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
b: Option premium reserve			
Balance 1 July 2018		12,057,362	12,057,362
Fair value movement of exercised options that were originally classified as a derivative liability		-	-
Balance 30 June 2019		**12,057,362**	**12,057,362**

The option premium reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
c: Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance 1 July 2018		4,341,220	5,765,112
Currency translation differences arising during the year		3,091,241	(1,423,892)
Balance 30 June 2019		**7,432,461**	**4,341,220**

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation balances of foreign subsidiaries.

Total reserves at 30 June 2019	**27,806,287**	**24,822,953**

Note 26: Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Geeta Maharaj

Range received an invoice from Geeta Maharaj, a Trinidad based attorney seeking payment for legal services in the amount of approximately US$1.9 million. The invoice purports to relate to legal work undertaken during mid-2014 including the preparation of inter-company loan agreements. Range strongly refutes the amount of this purported invoice and considers it to be vastly excessive and therefore not payable. A claim has been filed by Ms Maharaj seeking the sum of TT$12,019,573 (approximately US$1.9 million) plus interest and costs. Range filed a notice of application to strike out this claim on 14 July 2017. An initial hearing on this application was held on 29 September 2017 at which the parties were ordered to file and exchange written submissions by 20 October 2017 with replies, if any, to be filed by 30 October 2017. Both parties filed and exchanged written submissions and responses by the requested dates and a further hearing was scheduled for 1 December 2017. This hearing was rescheduled by the court and the Company is awaiting notification of a rescheduled date.

Separately, Range has received further correspondence from Ms Maharaj on a related matter claiming damages of TT$6,000,000 (approximately US$890,000) on the basis of a conspiracy designed to damage Ms Maharaj's reputation. Again, Range firmly refutes the allegation and in conjunction with its legal counsel in Trinidad has responded to this demand. A claim has been filed by Ms Maharaj seeking damages of TT$6,000,000 (approximately US$890,000) plus interest and costs. The Company, in conjunction with its legal counsel, has filed a defence in respect of this claim and a preliminary hearing was scheduled for 1 December 2017. This hearing was rescheduled by the court and the Company is awaiting notification of a rescheduled date.

While the Company, having taken legal advice, considers the probability of Ms Maharaj succeeding in either of her claims to be remote, there can be no guarantee that there will be a favourable outcome for the Company. There have been no other updates with regards to this case since 30 June 2018.

The Directors are not aware of any further contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2019.

Note 27: Segment reporting

30 June 2019	Trinidad – Oil & Gas Production US$	Trinidad – Oilfield Services US$	Indonesia US$	Unallocated US$	Total US$
Segment revenue					
Total segment revenue	**11,597,161**	**4,218,523**	**-**	**-**	**15,815,684**
Intersegment revenue	-	(3,458,549)	-	-	(3,458,549)
Revenue from external customers	11,597,161	759,974	-	-	12,357,135
Other income	7,108	-	-	2,936	10,045
Segment result					
Depreciation	(1,493,021)	(2,464,926)	-	-	(3,957,947)
Interest expense	(655,249)	(1,532,938)	-	(4,270,140)	(6,458,327)
Other segment income/(expenses)	(61,789,770)	1,177,183	(6,695,045)	(7,044,871)	(74,352,503)
Loss before income tax	(52,333,771)	(2,060,707)	(6,695,045)	(11,312,075)	(72,401,598)
Income tax	27,246,448	(168,633)	-	(4,136,972)	(22,940,843)
Loss after income tax	(25,087,323)	(2,229,340)	(6,695,045)	(15,449,047)	(49,460,755)
Segment assets					
Segment assets	83,609,947	24,244,249	-	797,474	108,651,670
Total assets	**83,609,947**	**24,244,249**	**-**	**797,474**	**108,651,670**
Segment liabilities					
Segment liabilities	59,071,174	23,974,481	-	68,299,717	151,345,372
Total liabilities	**59,071,174**	**23,974,481**	**-**	**68,299,717**	**151,345,372**
30 June 2018	**Trinidad – Oil & Gas Production US$**	**Trinidad – Oilfield Services US$**	**Indonesia US$**	**Unallocated US$**	**Total US$**
Segment revenue					
Total segment revenue	**12,629,996**	**3,561,259**	**-**	**-**	**16,191,255**
Intersegment revenue	-	(3,131,833)	-	-	(3,131,833)
Revenue from external customers	12,629,996	429,426	-	-	13,059,422
Other income	161,828	15,060	-	245,009	421,897
Segment result					
Depreciation	(2,374,508)	(2,576,158)	-	-	(4,950,666)
Interest income/(expense)	103,187	(498,435)	-	(2,704,172)	(3,099,420)
Other segment expenses	(12,044,090)	(4,874,421)	(1,253,329)	(3,247,456)	(21,419,296)
Loss before income tax	(1,523,587)	(7,504,498)	(1,253,329)	(5,706,619)	(15,988,033)
Income tax	(1,827,521)	285,317	-	-	(1,542,204)
Loss after income tax	(3,351,108)	(7,219,181)	(1,253,329)	(5,706,619)	(17,530,237)
Segment assets					
Segment assets	127,047,106	34,469,110	6,077,873	7,896,015	175,490,104
Total assets	**127,047,106**	**34,469,110**	**6,077,873**	**7,896,015**	**175,490,104**
Segment liabilities					
Segment liabilities	68,336,505	37,226,190	-	65,433,487	170,996,182
Total liabilities	**68,336,505**	**37,226,190**	**-**	**65,433,487**	**170,996,182**

(i) Unallocated assets

	30 June 2019 US$	30 June 2018 US$
Segment assets		
Cash	797,474	3,000,847
Other	-	4,895,168
Total segment assets	**797,474**	**7,896,015**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
a: Other segment information **Segment other revenue – all other segments**			
Other income		2,936	245,009
Total unallocated segment revenue		**2,936**	**245,009**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Segment result – all other segments			
Directors' and officers' fees and benefits		924,584	939,802
Share based payments – employee and onsultant shares		(107,907)	(92,466)
Discontinued operations		-	-
Finance costs		4,648,884	2,393,872
Other general and administration expenses		1,919,773	2,895,353
Total unallocated segment expenses		**7,385,334**	**6,136,561**

Accounting policies

AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. The chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer and through this role the Board of Directors.

Information regarding these segments is presented above. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those of the Group. Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies of the entity as disclosed in Note 1.

Segment revenues and expenses are those directly attributable to the segments and include any joint revenue and expenses where a reasonable basis of allocation exists. Segment assets include all assets used by a segment and consist principally of cash, receivables, plant and equipment, exploration expenditure capitalised and development assets net of accumulated depreciation and amortisation. While most such assets can be directly attributed to individual segments, the carrying amount of certain assets usedvjointly by two or more segments is allocated to the segments on a reasonable basis. Segment disclosures do not include deferred income taxes.

Revenue from Trinidad – Oil & Gas Production segment of US$11,597,161 (2018: US$12,629,996) is derived from the subsidiary's sole customer, which is Heritage Petroleum Limited.

Intersegment transfers

Segment revenues, expenses and results do not include any transfers between segments.

Note 28: Cash flow information

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with loss after income tax			
Loss after income tax		(49,760,755)	(17,530,237)
Non-cash flows in profit			
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation		3,957,947	4,950,666
Share based payment- consultants and employees		(107,907)	(92,466)
Impairment of non-current assets		6,077,873	-
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		118,502	193,079
Impairments recognised on held for sale assets		51,320,529	-
Fair value movement of derivative	4	(383,894)	(2,308,556)
Decrease in other current assets		(5,338,495)	(1,854,276)
Decrease in trade and other receivables		6,969,323	5,479,970
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax asset		-	(6,664,396)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(15,030,944)	7,367,699
Decrease in income tax payable		(229,445)	-
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities		-	10,261,798
(Decrease)/increase in provisions		(811,737)	27,420
Increase/(decrease) in borrowings		2,112,084	-
(Decrease)/Increase in non-current operating payables		(430,323)	(2,302,185)
Held for sale		(1,438,646)	-
Net cash outflow (from)/to operations		**(2,675,888)**	**(2,471,484)**

Financial liability reconciliation

	2018	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes: Acquisition	Non-cash changes: Fair value/other changes	Non-cash changes: Interest accrued	2019
Borrowings	24,481,224	-	-	-	1,310,500	25,791,724
Convertible note	19,558,382	-	-	(1,983,894)	1,681,975	19,256,463
Total liabilities from financing activities	**44,039,606**	**-**	**-**	**(1,983,894)**	**2,992,475**	**45,048,187**

On 05 March 2019, the Group issued 1,739,076,923 new ordinary fully paid shares at A$0.0013 in lieu of annual interest payment of US$1,600,000 due in November 2018.

Non-cash changes comprise the aforementioned US$1,600,000 plus fair value movement of US$383,394.

Note 29: Share based payments

Employee option plan

Year ended 30 June 2019

No options were issued to key management personnel. The expense reversal is due to the change in the probability of meeting the vesting conditions as explained below.

Probability of meeting the 1,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%.

Probability of meeting the 2,500 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%.

Probability of meeting the 4,000 barrels of oil per day for a continuous 15-day period in Trinidad vesting condition is 0%.

Year ended 30 June 2018

No options were issued to key management personnel, employees and consultants.

Expenses recognised in the profit or loss

During the year, share-based payments recognised in profit or loss amounts to a reversal of US$107,907 (2018: reversal of US$92,466).

	2019 No.	Average exercise price (US$)	2018 No.	Average exercise price (US$)
As at 1 July	761,844,977	0.023	788,844,977	0.019
Granted during year:				
Other	-	-	-	-
Expired	(357,201,840)	0.017	(27,000,000)	0.025
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June	**404,643,137**	**0.018**	**761,844,977**	**0.023**

Vested and exercisable at 30 June	9,375,000	0.01	701,845,000	0.025
Weighted average remaining contractual life options outstanding at end of period	85 days		153 days	

Note 30: Related party transactions

(a) Parent entity

The ultimate Parent Entity and ultimate Australian Parent Entity within the Group is Range Resources Limited.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 13.

(c) Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The following transactions occurred during the year with Key Management Personnel or their related parties:

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Consulting fees paid or payable to Kaiyuan Guosen Management Consulting Limited, a company owned by Mr Gu	253,333	195,000
Consulting fees paid or payable to Plentiful Wise Holdings Limited, a company owned by Ms Wang	-	112,500
Consulting fees paid or payable to Ten Faye Limited, a company owned by Mr L Liu	7,700	25,740
Balances at year end to related parties		
Lijun Xiu and related entities	-	42,000

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
d: Key Management Personnel compensation			
Short–term benefits		797,189	884,847
One-off payments		-	-
Post-employment benefits		37,388	39,737
Termination benefits		-	-
Share based payments		(72,628)	(83,985)
Total		**761,949**	**840,599**

Note 31: Parent entity information

The following details information related to the Parent Entity Range Resources Limited, at 30 June 2019. The information presented here has been prepared in accordance using consistent accounting policies as presented in Note 1.

	Note	Consolidated 2019 (US$)	Consolidated 2018 (US$)
Current assets		3,597,474	5,823,790
Non-current assets		22,008,541	64,091,154
Total assets		**25,606,015**	**69,914,944**
Current liabilities		307,884	2,176,682
Non-current liabilities		67,991,834	63,244,340
Total liabilities		**68,299,718**	**65,421,022**
Contributed equity		387,730,534	383,918,396
Accumulated losses		(452,663,645)	(402,977,948)
Reserves		22,239,408	23,553,474
Total equity		**(42,693,703)**	**4,493,922**
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(34,810,725)	(15,352,002)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(34,810,725)**	**(15,352,002)**

The contingent liabilities of the parent are included within those of the Group as disclosed in Note 26.

The contractual commitments of the parent are included within those of the Group as disclosed in Note 33.

Note 32: Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all consultants and agents understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables and cash held at financial institutions.

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. Although there is only one customer and hence significant concentration to one customer, the credit risk is considered low.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due or impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Cash at bank, restricted deposits and short-term bank deposits (S&P ratings)			
AAA -		398,530	2,509,501
AA-		398,944	490,986
A+		-	-
BBB+		83,207	945,196
BBB-		-	-
Not rated		-	-
Total	10	**880,681**	**3,945,683**

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Trade and other receivables – non-current (i)	11	-	2,251,384
Trade and other receivables – current (i)	11	157,827	4,875,766
Cash and cash equivalents	10	880,681	3,945,683
Total		**1,038,508**	**11,072,833**

(i) Counterparties without an external credit rating.

Loans and receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each debtor. No collateral was held in relation to these receivables.

Impairment losses

No impairment loss was recognised in relation to other receivables respectively in the prior year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group uses activity-based costing to cost its activities, which assists in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimising its cash return on investments. Typically, the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 12 months; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Group 2019

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within one year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	45,797,767	45,797,767	12,901,659	32,896,108	-
Borrowings	46,151,690	44,551,690	1,600,000	44,551,690	-
Total	**92,274,199**	**90,674,199**	**14,501,659**	**77,272,540**	**-**

Group 2018

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within one year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	60,371,285	60,371,285	9,929,506	50,441,779	-
Borrowings	44,039,606	42,439,605	1,600,000	42,439,606	-
Total	**104,410,891**	**102,811,430**	**11,529,506**	**92,881,385**	**-**

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of available for sale assets. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Oil price

Future value, growth and financial conditions are dependent upon the prevailing prices for oil. Prices for oil are subject to fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. Sustained periods of low oil price may impact the viability of growth projects. The Company monitors and analyses the current and forecast oil prices on a regular basis. Range does not currently hedge its oil price exposure. Price hedging arrangements would be implemented if deemed appropriate for financial planning and to mitigate commodity price risks.

Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Group and classified on the statement of financial position as available for sale as well as from the option liability held as a current liability. A 10% increase or decrease in Range's share price would not have an effect to the option liability.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, AU dollar, TT Dollar and British pound. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

The Group's treasury risk management policy is to closely monitor exchange rate fluctuations. To date, the Group has not sought to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates, however this policy will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	Consolidated			
	2019 AUD	2018 AUD	2019 GBP	2018 GBP
Cash	249,624	206,996	38,965	60,911
Amount payable to other entities	(66,216)	(73,269)	(48,631)	(50,550)
Total	**183,408**	**133,727**	**(9,666)**	**10,361**

Sensitivity

Based upon the amounts above, had the Australian dollar strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group post-tax loss for the year on current amounts receivable/payable would have been US$10,824 higher (2018: US$18,064 higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of AUD and GBP

denominated payables as detailed in the table above. A 10% weakening of the Australian dollar against the above currencies at 30 June would have had the equal but opposite effect, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

The Trinidad entities are minimally exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currencies, primarily with respect to the United States Dollar.

Interest rate risk

The group's main interest rate risk arises from non-current receivables. Non-current receivables issued at fixed rates expose the group to fair value interest rate if the loans are carried at fair value. During 2019 and 2018, the group loan receivables were denominated in Australian Dollars, British Pounds and US Dollars.

Profile

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's financial instruments which exposes the group to cash flow interest rate risks are:

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate		Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Maturing		Non-interest bearing		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	%	%	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Financial Assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents	1.8%	1.8%	880,681	3,945,683	-	-	-	-	880,681	3,945,683
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,827	7,127,150	157,827	7,127,150
Total financial assets			**880,681**	**3,945,683**	**-**	**-**	**157,827**	**7,127,150**	**1,038,508**	**11,072,833**

Financial Liabilities:										
Trade and other payables	10%	10%	-	-	44,878,830	44,602,782	918,937	15,768,503	45,797,767	60,371,285
Borrowings	6%	6%	-	-	46,151,690	44,039,606	-	-	46,151,690	44,039,606
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**91,030,520**	**88,642,388**	**918,937**	**15,768,503**	**91,949,457**	**104,410,891**

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The sensitivity on interest rates for 2019 and 2018 assumes a change of 100 basis points in the interest rates at the reporting date and would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown. Both analyses for each year assume that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Group	Weighted Average Interest Rate %	2019 +100 bps US$	2019 -100 bps US$	Weighted Average Interest Rate %	2018 +100 bps US$	2018 -100 bps US$
Variable rate instruments						
Financial assets (cash and cash equivalents)	1.8%	-	-	1.8%	-	-
Financial assets (loan and receivables)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

Group	30 June 2019 US$		30 June 2018 US$	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	157,827	157,827	7,127,150	7,127,150
Cash and cash equivalents	880,681	880,681	3,945,683	3,945,683
Trade and other payables	(45,797,767)	(45,797,767)	(60,371,285)	(60,371,285)
Borrowings	(46,151,690)	(46,151,690)	(44,039,606)	(44,039,606)
Total	**(91,949,457)**	**(91,949,457)**	**(93,338,058)**	**(93,338,058)**

The basis for determining fair value is disclosed in Note 1(n).

Other price risks

The Group is not exposed to any other price risks.

Capital management

The entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The entity's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2018.

The capital structure of the group consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses as disclosed in Notes 24 and 25 respectively. None of the entities within the group are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Gearing ratio

The Board reviews the capital structure on an annual basis. As a part of this review the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	880,681	3,945,683
Other financial assets		-	2,800,000
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	(46,122,509)	(60,371,285)
Borrowings	20	(46,151,690)	(44,602,782)
Net debt		**(92,274,199)**	**(104,974,067)**
Equity		(39,516,245)	4,443,822
Net debt to equity ratio		**N/A**	**2,197.8%**

Categories of financial instruments

	Note	Consolidated	
		2019 (US$)	2018 (US$)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	880,681	3,945,683
Trade and other receivables – non-current		-	2,251,384
Trade and other receivables – current	11	157,827	4,875,766
Total		**1,038,508**	**11,072,833**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	45,797,767	60,371,285
Borrowings	20	46,151,690	44,039,606
Option liability		-	33,345
Total		**91,949,457**	**104,444,236**

The carrying amount reflected above represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans and receivables.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1),

(b) Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2), and

(c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs (level 3).

The following table presents the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 on a recurring basis.

At 30 June 2019	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total
Assets				
Financial asset measured at Fair Value through profit and loss				
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities				
Option liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Derivative liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	113	-	113
Total liabilities	**-**	**113**	**-**	**113**

At 30 June 2018	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total
Assets				
Financial asset measured at Fair Value through profit and loss				
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities				
Option liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	33,345	-	33,345
Derivative liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	384,007	-	384,007
Total liabilities	**-**	**417,352**	**-**	**417,352**

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended 30 June 2019.

(b) Fair values of other financial instruments

The Group has financial instruments which are measured at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts of the current receivables, current payables, current borrowings, and current other financial liabilities is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(c) Fair values of non-current receivables, payables and borrowings

For non-current receivables, payables and borrowings, the fair values are not materially different to their carrying amounts since the interest on these balances is close to current market rates.

Note 34: Events after the reporting date

Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement with LandOcean Energy Services

On 2 September 2019, the parties have successfully signed a binding conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement for the sale of Range Resources Trinidad Limited to LandOcean in exchange for offsetting all outstanding debt and payables (including the convertible note) due from Range and its subsidiaries to LandOcean and its subsidiaries, and a cash consideration of US$2,500,000 million. This is conditional upon Range shareholders' approval, LandOcean shareholders' approval and Trinidad and Tobago government approval. There is no guarantee the transaction will complete.

Director resignation

Ms Juan Wang has tendered her resignation as Non-Executive Director of the Company on 23 July 2019. Ms Wang was appointed to the Board of the Company in 2014 as a nominee of Abraham Ltd, pursuant to Abraham's contractual right to appoint up to two Non-Executive Directors to the Board as part of its investment in Range in 2014, as long as it holds 8% or more of the Company's shares on issue (as announced on 15 May 2014). As Abraham's shareholding in the Company is currently below 8%, it no longer has the right to have any nominee Directors on the Board of the Company.

Placement £750k

The Group has completed a subscription agreement to raise £750,000 with a new investor, Sramek BioDynamics Holdings Limited. Pursuant to the Subscription, the Group issued 1,536,599,792 new ordinary shares at a price of 0.049 pence per new ordinary share. The subscription shares represent 15% of the issued ordinary share capital of the Group prior to the subscription which was undertaken under the Company's available 15% placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1. The shares were admitted on AIM on 20 September 2019.

VAT refund – Trinidad

In September, the Group received a VAT refund from the Board of Inland Revenue in Trinidad and Tobago of US$1.03 million.

Other than the above, no events occurred after the reporting date.

Note 35: New accounting Standards and interpretations

Australian accounting Standards/amendments released but not yet effective: 30 June 2019 year end

Certain new accounting Standards and Interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new Standards and Interpretations is set out below. In all cases the Group intends to apply these standards from the application date as indicated in the tables below.

Reference:	AASB 16	Title:	Leases
Standard application date:	1 January 2019		
Group application date:	1 July 2019		

Key Requirements

The key features of AASB 16 are as follows:

Lessee accounting

- Lessees are required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of a low value.
- A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities.
- Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments, and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease.
- AASB 16 contains disclosure requirements for leases.

Lessor accounting

AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. AASB 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk.

Impact

Management have assessed AASB 16 and do not expect any significant impact on the Group.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on Range in the current or future period and on foreseeable future transactions.

Note 36: Company details

The registered office of the company is:

c/o Edwards Mac Scovell, Level 7, 140 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: +61 8 6205 3012

The principal place of business is:

c/o Edwards Mac Scovell, Level 7, 140 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: +61 8 6205 3012

+ Directors' Declaration

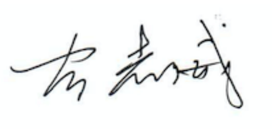
The directors of the company declare that:

- The financial statements, comprising the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of cash flows, consolidated statement of changes in equity, accompanying notes, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
  - give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- The company has included in the notes to the financial statements an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
- In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:

Zhiwei Gu

Chairman



27 September 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Range Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial report of Range Resources Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial report of Range Resources Limited, is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for qualified opinion

During the year ended 30 June 2019 there has been deteriorating operating and economic performance of the drill rigs which has created an impairment indicator of the drill rigs with a carrying value of $21,836,990 which are included in the Property, plant and equipment balance of $23,009,704 (note 16) and related inventory with a carrying value of $959,304 (note 12). The Directors have not undertaken an impairment assessment as at 30 June 2019 in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards to support the carrying value of these assets. Consequently, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to determine whether any adjustments to the carrying value of the drill rigs included in Property, plant and equipment and related inventory are necessary.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report which describes the events and/or conditions which give rise to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As disclosed in Notes 1(cc), 2 and 7 to the financial report, the oil and gas production business, Range Resources Trinidad Ltd, has been accounted for in accordance with AASB 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations ("AASB 5") as at 30 June 2019. This has been deemed a key audit matter due to the material nature of the discontinued operations and the level of judgement required in relation to the accounting for the assets and liabilities held for sale and the results of the discontinued operations.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessing the key terms of the sale and purchase agreement with LandOcean; • Considering the application of AASB 5 to the accounting of the assets and associated liabilities as an asset held for sale and the appropriateness of the classification of discontinued operations; • Reviewing the completeness of the assets and liabilities held for sale as at 30 June 2019; and • Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in Notes 1(cc), 2 and 7 to the financial report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the directors report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 14 to 21 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Range Resources Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2019, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

BDO

Jarrad Prue

Director

Perth, 27 September 2019

+ Reserves and Resources Statement

Reserves

As at 30 June 2019, Range's net proved and probable reserves (2P) are assessed to be 15.0 million barrels of oil (MMbbl). The only factor attributing to the revision in reserves is:

- Production during the period commencing 1 July 2018 up to 30 June 2019

Reserves as at 30 June 2019 (MMbbl):

Category	Proved (1P)	Proved & probable (2P)	Proved, probable & possible (3P)
Developed	2.9	4.7	6.2
Undeveloped	6.2	10.3	15.5
Total	**9.1**	**15.0**	**21.7**

1. The reserve figures (1P, 2P and 3P) include reserves associated with the Company's Morne Diablo, South Quarry and Beach Marcelle licences in Trinidad. Range's net interest in all three fields is 100%.
2. Competent Persons Report ("CPR") prepared by Rockflow Resources Ltd, effective 30 June 2017 was used as a basis for estimation of the reserve figures.
3. Range's Morne Diablo and South Quarry fields are operated under farm-out agreements, with rights to production net of Trinidad government royalties, overriding royalties, and production taxes.
4. Range's Beach Marcelle field is operated under the terms of an Incremental Production Service Contract, entitling Range to a defined portion of the future revenue stream. No oil and gas reserves are owned by Range.

Movement in reserves (MMbbl):

Category	Proved (1P)	Proved & probable (2P)	Proved, probable & possible (3P)
Reserves as at 30 June 2018	**9.3**	**15.2**	**21.9**
FY 2018 production	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Reserves as at 30 June 2019	**9.1**	**15.0**	**21.7**

Contingent resources

As at 30 June 2019, Range's net contingent resources 2C (P50) are assessed to be 12.9 million barrels of oil equivalent (MMboe). The contingent resources remain unchanged due to no material activities on commercialization of identified contingent resources in both Trinidad and Indonesia during the past financial year period commencing 1 July 2018 up to 30 June 2019.

Contingent resources as at 30 June 2019:

Category	1C			2C			3C		
Project	Gas Bscf	Oil MMbbl	Total MMboe	Gas Bscf	Oil MMbbl	Total MMboe	Gas Bscf	Oil MMbbl	Total MMboe
Trinidad (net 100 %)	-	4.6	4.6	-	8.0	8.0	-	15.4	15.4
Indonesia (net 23%)	1.7	0.9	1.2	10.9	3.1	4.9	41.1	18.4	25.3
Total	1.7	5.5	**5.8**	10.9	11.1	**12.9**	41.1	33.8	**40.7**

1. The Trinidad resource figures (1C, 2C and 3C) include contingent resources associated with the Company's Morne Diablo, South Quarry and Beach Marcelle licences in Trinidad. Range's net interest in all three fields is 100%.
2. The Trinidad resource figures are based on the CPR prepared by Rockflow Resources Ltd, effective 30 June 2017.
3. The Indonesia resource figures (1C, 2C and 3C) include contingent resources associated with the Company's interest in the Perlak field. Range's net interest is 23%.
4. The Indonesia resource figures are based on the CPR prepared by LEAP Energy Partners Sdn. Bhd, effective 1 August 2017.
5. The conversion factor used for converting gas to oil equivalent volumes is 6,000 scf to 1 boe.

Movement in contingent resources (MMboe):

Category	1C	2C	3C
Contingent resources as at 30 June 2018	**5.8**	**12.9**	**40.7**
Revisions	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0
Contingent resources as at 30 June 2019	**5.8**	**12.9**	**40.7**

Notes on calculation of reserves and resources

- The reserves and resources stated in this report are prepared in accordance with the definitions and guidelines in the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) 2007 Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS).
- Range reviews and updates its oil and gas reserves and resources position on an annual basis and reports the updated estimates as of 30 June each year. Separately, Range reviews and updates its oil and gas reserves and resources position as frequently as required by the magnitude of the petroleum reserves and resources and changes indicated by new data.
- The reserve and resource figures are reported according to Range's net economic interest, net of royalties and net of lease fuel up to the reference point.
- The reference point defined as the point of sale to third parties.
- Petroleum reserves and resources are prepared using deterministic and probabilistic methods.
- Project and field totals are aggregated by arithmetic summation by category.
- Totals may not exactly reflect arithmetic addition due to rounding.
- Oil and gas reserves estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. Estimates that were valid when originally calculated may alter significantly when new information or techniques become available. Additionally, by their very nature, reserve and resource estimates are imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate. As further information becomes available through additional drilling and analysis, the estimates are likely to change. This may result in alterations to development and production plans which may, in turn, adversely impact the Company's operations. Reserves estimates and estimates of future net revenues are, by nature, forward looking statements and subject to the same risks as other forward-looking statements.

Qualified person review

The information contained in this report has been reviewed and approved by Mr Lubing Liu. Mr Liu is a suitably qualified person with 24 years of industry experience. Mr Liu is a full-time employee of Range and holds a role of a Chief Operating Officer and Trinidad General Manager. He holds a BSc in Petroleum Engineering from the Southwest Petroleum University, China and is a member of the SPE (Society of Petroleum Engineers). Mr Liu is qualified in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.41 and consents to the use of petroleum reserve and resource figures in the form and context in which they appear in this statement.

+ ASX Additional Information

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this Annual Report is set out below.

Top 20 shareholders

The 20 largest shareholders of the Company as at 31 August 2019 are listed below:

Rank	Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage held (%)
1.	BEIJING SIBO INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LP	2,447,620,912	23.89
2.	LANDOCEAN ENERGY SERVICES CO LTD	1,739,076,923	16.98
3.	INTERACTIVE INVESTOR SERVICES NOMINEES LIMITED <SMKTNOMS>	728,480,359	7.11
4	ABRAHAM LIMITED	712,377,560	6.95
5.	BARCLAYS DIRECT INVESTING NOMINEES LIMITED <CLIENT1>	556,622,350	5.43
6.	INTERACTIVE INVESTOR SERVICES NOMINEES LIMITED <SMKTISAS>	480,811,795	4.69
7.	HARGREAVES LANSDOWN (NOMINEES) LIMITED <15942>	296,273,980	2.89
8.	HSDL NOMINEES LIMITED	287,907,659	2.81
9.	HSDL NOMINEES LIMITED <MAXI>	174,183,889	1.70
10.	HARGREAVES LANSDOWN (NOMINEES) LIMITED <VRA>	161,381,580	1.58
11.	HARGREAVES LANSDOWN (NOMINEES) LIMITED <HLNOM>	160,296,133	1.57
12.	HSBC CLIENT HOLDINGS NOMINEE (UK) LIMITED <731504>	151,595,552	1.48
13.	SHARE NOMINEES LTD	100,867,728	0.99
14.	WEALTH NOMINEES LIMITED <WRAP>	93,529,952	0.91
15.	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	72,716,846	0.71
16.	LAWSHARE NOMINEES LIMITED <SIPP>	71,809,408	0.70
17.	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	69,947,400	0.68
18.	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	64,962,626	0.63
19.	VIDACOS NOMINEES LIMITED <IGUKCLT>	59,293,575	0.58

Rank	Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage held (%)
20.	JIM NOMINEES LIMITED <JARVIS>	58,892,984	0.58
Total		8,488,649,211	82.86

Substantial shareholders

An extract of the Company's register of substantial shareholders (being those shareholders who held 5% or more of the issued capital on 31 August 2019) is below:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage held (%)
BEIJING SIBO INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LP	2,447,620,912	23.89
LANDOCEAN ENERGY SERVICES CO LTD	1,739,076,923	16.98
INTERACTIVE INVESTOR SERVICES NOMINEES LIMITED <SMKTNOMS>	728,480,359	7.11
ABRAHAM LIMITED	712,377,560	6.95
BARCLAYS DIRECT INVESTING NOMINEES LIMITED <CLIENT1>	556,622,350	5.43

Distribution of equity securities

There were 2,499 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares (being 165,777,662 shares on 31 August 2019).

The number of shareholders by size of holding is set out below:

Size of holding	Number of holders	Number of shares
1 – 1,000	215	69,850
1,001 – 5,000	335	1,041,441
5,001 – 10,000	298	2,424,646
10,001 – 100,000	1,159	54,448,501
100,001 and over	921	10,186,014,177
Total	**2,928**	**10,243,998,615**

Tenement schedule

The tenement schedule for the Group as at 30 June 2019 is tabulated below:

Tenement Reference	Location	Percentage held (%)	Operator
Morne Diablo	Trinidad	100	Range
South Quarry	Trinidad	100	Range
Beach Marcelle	Trinidad	100	Range
St Mary's Block	Trinidad	80	Range
Perlak[1]	Indonesia	23	PT Aceh Timur Kawai Energi

Notes:

1. Range's indirect interest in the Perlak field is held through its 60% shareholding in Hengtai, which holds a 78% interest in Lukar which in turn holds a 49% interest in PT Aceh Timur Kawai Energi.
2. The Production Sharing Contracts relating to Guayaguayare Deep and Shallow expired in 2015. Any renewal will be subject (inter alia) to government and other regulatory approvals.

+ Corporate Directory

Directors	Zhiwei Gu	Executive Chairman
	Lubing Liu	Executive Director and COO
	Dr Mu Luo	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary	Evgenia Bezruchko and Sara Kelly
Registered office & principal place of business	c/o Edwards Mac Scovell, Level 7, 140 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000, Australia Telephone: +61 8 6205 3012
Share Registry (Australia)	Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd Level 11, 172 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000 Telephone: +61 3 9415 4000
Share Registry (United Kingdom)	Computershare Investor Services plc PO Box 82, The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol, UK BS99 6ZZ Telephone: +44 370 702 0000
Auditor	BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd, 38 Station Street; Subiaco WA 6008, Australia
Stock Exchange Listing	Range Resources Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: RRS) and Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange (AIM code: RRL)
Country of Incorporation	Australia
Website	www.rangeresources.co.uk